The Weekly Tribune.

New-York Tribune.

VOL. XXIV..No. 1,237. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1865. $2 50 A YEAR.

NEWS SUMMARY.

WAR NEWS.

Department of the Gulf.

Gen. Banks has been removed from the command of the Gulf Department. Some accounts state that it is done on account of his interference in political matters, but a Washington dispatch says that he was not removed from command for any political consideration whatever. Gen. Grant displaced him for military reasons, and refuses to discuss the question of reconsideration.

Thirteen steamers and the Rebel rams Nashville and Mary Ann have arrived at Mobile from the Tombigbee River, where they were taken by the Rebels after the evacuation. The Rebel Admiral has surrendered to Admiral Thatcher all the Rebel Government property under his control.

Natchez dates of the 15th inst. say that Gen. Farrar has just returned from an expedition to Harrisonburg, where he captured the entire Rebel garrison.

Texas.

Major-Gen. Sheridan left Washington on the 21st inst. for Texas, via New-York, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis. He was accompanied by Gen. Forsyth, Lieut.-Col. Forsyth, Maj. Kip and Capt. Sheridan of his staff. Gen. Sheridan, it is said, goes to Texas with orders to destroy and lay waste, if the Rebel forces persist in holding out after receiving fair notice. On the 22d inst., while Gen. Sheridan was in this city, the Common Council tendered him the usual hospitalities, but his business was so urgent that he could not accept them, and he left for the West on the same evening.

The steamship Evening Star arrived here on the 20th with advices from New-Orleans to the 13th instant. Col. Sprague, of Gen. Pope's staff, left the mouth of Red River on the 4th instant, and proceeded up that stream, in company with officers of Kirby Smith's staff, for the purpose of negotiating for the surrender of that officer. The Colonel had not yet returned at last accounts.

Report prevailed in New Orleans on the 15th inst. that Kirby Smith had been assassinated by Major McKee in consequence of a difficulty growing out of a cotton speculation.

A Washington correspondent asserts that it is known there that the Emperor Maximilian and Kirby Smith have recently been in negotiation.

Naval.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture, on the 11th instant, of the Rebel sloop Florida, with a cargo of cotton, and the Rebel sloop Annie, with a cargo of loose cotton, off Crystal River, Florida, by the United States schooner Sea Bird, tender to the United States steamer Hibiscus.

The light-draught monitor Koka, which has been under way for a number of months at Kaighn's Point, Philadelphia, was launched on the 18th. She is 225 feet long, 45 feet breadth of beam, and 9 feet 8 inches depth of hold.

Acting-Master Alfred Washburn of the steamship Port Royal, while riding in a carriage in New-Orleans on the 15th inst. was killed by a sentinel.

The gunboat Swatara was launched at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard on the 23d. She is intended for a high speed dispatch boat.

It is expected that the iron-clad ram Dunderburg will be ready to launch in from one month to six weeks.

Miscellaneous.

It has been ascertained that while the Rebel General Imboden was in charge of Rebel prisons South he issued an order to the effect that if any prisoner or prisoners of war confined in any of the military prisons in the States of Georgia, Alabama, or Mississippi shall engage in any meeting, or attempt by force to escape, the guard shall instantly fire upon the mutineers, and, if necessary, upon the whole body of prisoners, until perfect order is restored, and every prisoner found with arms in his hands at the time of any meeting or possible attempt to escape shall be instantly shot to death, and this penalty will in no case be remitted where such armed prisoners are overpowered by surrendering to the guard on the suppression of a meeting. He also directed that all prisoners of war who conducted themselves in an orderly manner should be treated with that humanity becoming the Christian people of the Confederate States.

It is stated that Gen. Sherman, in answer to a remonstrance from a friend as to his former hostility to newspaper correspondents in his army, mentioned as an instance of the evil effects of premature disclosures that, in his march through North and South Carolina, he was feigning to march on Raleigh, and so made Johnston believe, although his real destination was Goldsborough, where he could procure his supplies; but while the movement was in full and successful operation, Johnston learned through Northern papers that the War Department was sending supplies to Goldsborough, via Morehead City. Instead of defending Raleigh, Johnston through this information massed his army and attacked Sherman at Bentonville, and though Johnston was repulsed, the Union army lost 1,400 men. New-York papers containing the information were found in Johnston's headquarters.

Accounts from Richmond state that General Dent of Lieut.-General Grant's staff had been relieved from duty as military commander of the City of Richmond, at his own request, and ordered by Gen. Ord, with the concurrence of Gen. Halleck, to report in person to the Lieutenant-General commanding the armies of the United States. Gen. Lee proposes (Government permitting) to retire to his farm on the Pamunkey River, and spend the remainder of his days in peace and quiet. Previous to the recognition of Gov. Pierpont by President Johnson, a meeting of citizens was held at Staunton, and A. H. H. Stuart, Hugh Sheffey and others were appointed a committee to ascertain whether the U. S. authorities would permit a State Convention to assemble.

A Washington correspondent says that the returning Rebels are becoming quite arrogant again in some parts of Virginia. Over a thousand have come from the Rebel army to Alexandria within the last two weeks. Many of the old politicians among them ignore alike the organization of West Virginia and the administration of Gov. Pierpont, and express a willingness to resume the management of the State according to their old ideas. Great fear is felt that these men, returned to their homes throughout the State, will vote in violation of the new Constitution, and prove a formidable obstacle to the restoration of peace and order under the administration of Gov. Pierpont.

Our Washington correspondent says that Gen. Sherman is more than irritated at what he terms the false position the Secretary of War has placed him in before the country, and insists upon the publication of his official report as an act of justice to himself and his command. Gen. Sherman did not receive his summons to appear before the Committee on the Conduct of the War until his arrival in Washington. He will now most cheerfully respond, and is to appear before the Committee as soon as the review is over, or sooner if desired. We understand that Gen. Sherman's Official Report will be published in a few days.

Gens. Grant and Meade have both testified before the Committee on the Conduct of the War that their relations with Mr. Stanton, as Secretary of War, have constantly been of the most friendly character, and that neither of them have had cause to complain of the Secretary's conduct toward them or (in the case of Gen. Grant) of any interference in their plans of campaign. General Meade said that everything he had required or thought ought to have been done had been promptly attended to by Secretary Stanton, and that he considered that the War Department had been conducted with very great ability. Gen. Grant said that in his opinion Secretary Stanton had performed his duties admirably; that the Secretary never dictated to him, and had always heartily coöperated with him.

Gov. Morton of Indiana has suggested to the Secretary of War the propriety of issuing an order directing that all field, staff and line officers now in the service, and about to be mustered out with their commands, who have been promoted and commissioned to higher grades in their respective regiments and companies, but who have not been mustered into said grades by reason of the commands being below the minimum strength, be so mustered in at the date of their muster out. This should be done as a recognition of their services.

By direction of Secretary McCullough the order allowing commercial intercourse with the insurrectionary States will receive the most liberal construction by the agents of the Treasury Department. Inasmuch as the military lines of the occupation in the District west of the Mississippi River, have not been extended, nor the trade therewith affected by the proclamation of the President of April 29, 1865, the regulations of July 29, 1864, are still in force so far as applicable to the territory west of the Mississippi.

A meeting of citizens of Whitfield County, Ga., was held at Dalton on the 6th inst. Resolutions were adopted renouncing all allegiance to and sympathy with the so-called Confederate States, and pledging the people to bear true loyalty to the Federal Government. Immense Union meetings have also been held in different parts of North Carolina. Gen. Schofield has issued an order laying down rules for the government of freedmen similar to those recently issued by Gen. Halleck in Virginia.

Brig.-Gen. J. V. Pratt telegraphs from Macon, Mo., that Holtzclaw, Jackson, Quantrell, Poole, and other bands of guerrillas offer to surrender to United States authorities, and desire to know if they can surrender as other Confederate forces. Accounts from Warrensburg, Mo., represent that the guerrillas in that district are committing the most horrible atrocities. Over 100 of them recently captured the town of Kingsville, and butchered every male inhabitant in the place.

On the night of the 18th inst. the negroes in Memphis endeavored to put into execution a plot to assassinate every paroled Rebel prisoner in that city, in retaliation for the Fort Pillow massacre. The scheme having been discovered the white troops were on guard and ordered the negroes back when they appeared. The latter refusing, a fight ensued in which some 20 of the blacks were killed and wounded.

The Hon. John Covode, who has been taking a great interest in our prisoners, is in Washington, and says that Secretary Stanton has ordered transportation for all our prisoners remaining in the South. Those at Jacksonville, Fla., the last of the Andersonville prisoners, amount to 3,000. The Surgeon-General has sent two hospital boats for 500 of the worst cases.

The War Department has received the butt of a tree some two feet through, from in front of one of our earthworks on the old battle-field of Spottsylvania, from which the tree-top had been literally shot off with bullets. Twenty-eight pounds of leaden balls have been picked out and yet hundreds remain imbedded in the splintered wood. It attracts general attention.

A large number of company and staff officers of volunteer regiments, absent from their commands on account of physical disability, or by virtue of leaves of absence granted them on their return to the loyal States as prisoners of war, were honorably mustered out of the service of the United States on the 15th inst.

Gen. Gillmore, commanding Department of the South, has issued a general order, advising the people of the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida not to heed the recent proclamations of the Rebel Governors of those States. They are declared null and void.

It is said that the Rebel Gov. Magrath of South Carolina, and Wade Hampton, the Rebel cavalry chief, were both at Columbia, the capital of that State, on the 10th instant, engaged in conscripting all the males they could lay their hands on, for a continuation of the war on their own account.

Only $8,000 in specie have yet been discovered among Jeff. Davis's effects; but several boxes have not yet been examined. On the person of Reagan, his Postmaster General, however, there were seized papers showing a large amount of specie shipped for London.

A Mr. McGrath was shot and killed in Shelbyville, Ky., on the 19th by a negro soldier of Capt. Kirt's company. McGrath and two or three others violently objected to the occupancy by the negro troops of the United States of the rendezvous, and in this altercation the shooting occurred.

One of the first things done by a paroled squad of the 7th Louisiana Regiment of Lee's army, after their return home, was to hang up two bushwhackers near Lake Maurepas, and they threaten similar punishment to all such who fall into their hands.

Gen. Forrest, hitherto reported dead, is now said to be alive and to have issued an address to his troops on the 9th inst., announcing the surrender of Dick Taylor, and advising them to submit to Federal authority.

The Rebel Gen. Forrest was expected to arrive in Memphis on the 24th.

Brig.-Gen. W. H. Seward, jr., has resigned his commission in the army. Secretary Stanton has addressed him a letter acknowledging his services and regretting the recent tragic event which has rendered the step necessary.

Just before Gov. Brown of Georgia was arrested, he had, in his capacity of Military Commander of the militia forces of the State, surrendered them and all the military stores of the State to Gen. Wilson. He gave up 40,000 pounds of powder.

Gen. McDowell has convened a military commission to try the Rebel pirates arrested in November last off Panama, while attempting to seize the steamer Salvador.

The Nashville Union says the Rebel General Ben. Hill has turned over all his men—some 700 in number, with their arms and horses—to the United States authorities. The men were paroled.

Maj.-Gen. John A. Logan has been appointed to the command of the Army of the Tennessee, and Maj.-Gen. W. B. Hazen to the command of the Fifteenth Army Corps.

Five tuns of the archives of the late Confederacy, captured recently by our men at Charlotte, N. C., reached Fortress Monroe on the 19th inst. They were immediately sent to Washington.

Camp Morton, at Indianapolis, is being rapidly depopulated, nearly all the prisoners confined there having expressed a desire to take the oath of allegiance and return to their former homes.

Dispatches say that the Rebel leaders Gatewood and Champ Ferguson are committing great depredations on the defenseless people of East Tennessee.

Gen. Hobson of Ky., has refused to receive the surrender of Champ Ferguson and other notorious guerrillas, and notified them to leave his district immediately.

Large numbers of the paroled prisoners of Lee's and Johnston's armies are traveling through East Tennessee, robbing and plundering the people generally.

The news from North Alabama is encouraging. Meetings are held in all parts of the State, and strenuous exertions made to bring Alabama into the Union again. Petitions are circulating for the appointment of a Military Governor.

A large part of the valuable machinery plundered from the Government works at Harper's Ferry at the outbreak of the Rebellion has recently been recovered by our forces in North Carolina.

The Rhode Island, from Pensacola the 16th, brings intelligence of the surrender of Tallahassee and St. Marks, Fla., on the 9th inst.

Three companies of the 7th Regiment of California Volunteers sailed from San Francisco for Arizona on the 22d inst.

The camp for mustering-out the troops of the central section of the State of Pennsylvania, will be located in York or Cumberland counties.

The steamer Martin Wolf was recently robbed of $18,000 in money and $20,000 worth of goods, by guerrillas, at Moise's Landing on the Mississippi.

Twenty-four hundred Rebel prisoners at Camp Chase, Ohio, have taken the oath of allegiance, and been discharged.

The Rebel Gov. Harris of Tennessee has been captured with $600,000 belonging to that State. The State archives and bonds have also been secured.

The average pay due each soldier is $250, and the Government is ready to pay off and discharge every man of the two armies now in Washington.

Gen. Gideon J. Pillow has been captured near Selma. He was kept from going to his home through fear of guerrillas.

Gov. Vance arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 19th inst., from Newbern, under guard.

Gen. John E. Smith supersedes Gen. Washburn at Memphis.

Guerrilla parties in the vicinity of Atlanta, Ga., have almost entirely disappeared.

GENERAL NEWS.

News from Washington.

The following officers are assigned to duty as Assistant Commissioners of the Bureau of refugees, freedmen and abandoned lands for the States set opposite their respective names: Brevet-Major-General R. Saxton, U. S. Vols., South Carolina and Georgia; Brig.-General J. W. Sprague, U. S. Volunteers, Missouri and Arkansas; Brig.-General Clinton B. Fisk, U. S. Volunteers, Kentucky and Tennessee; Major E. Whittlesey, Judge-Advocate, for the State of Mississippi; Major T. W. Osborne, 1st New-York Artillery, for the State of Alabama; Capt. O. Brown, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers, for the State of Virginia; Capt. Horace James, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers, for North Carolina; Capt. Thomas W. Conway, Superintendent Freedmen, Department of the Gulf, for Louisiana.

The Hon. W. W. Holden and Robert P. Dick, recently arrived in Washington from North Carolina, on a visit to the President, bring most favorable accounts, and hope to reorganize the State upon the basis of loyalty, and have Senators and Representatives of the right stamp elected by December. The delegation are having satisfactory interviews with the President, who is understood to adhere strictly to the requirement of a total abolition of Slavery as a condition precedent to the restoration of the civil power in the State.

The latest reports of the changes in the Cabinet state that the Hon. Charles Francis Adams is to succeed Secretary Seward; that Senator Sumner is to be Minister to the Court of St. James; that Preston King will succeed Secretary Welles, and that Mr. Stanton goes out certain. The successors named by gossip for the latter gentleman are Gen. Butler or the Hon. Montgomery Blair.

President Johnson remarked when he gave a respite to the convicted Sons of Liberty in Indiana, that he hoped his action would not be construed into a precedent in favor of clemency as against justice, for he was only carrying out in this instance one of the purposes of President Lincoln.

A movement of considerable magnitude, at the head of which is the Hon. Geo. W. Julian, is in progress at Washington, having for its purpose a substitution of the pacification for the annihilation policy in dealing with the North-Western Indians.

There is a committee of prominent gentlemen in Washington from Connecticut to intercede with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for a modification of his decision in respect to the tax upon the capital of savings banks.

The President has thankfully declined the present of a carriage and span of horses tendered him by residents of this city. He places his decision on the lofty ground of principle.

The Rebel Gov. Brown of Georgia arrived at Washington on the night of the 18th, and was immediately committed to the Old Capitol prison.

Secretary Seward visited the State Department on the 19th. He has already entered upon his official duties. His son is improving.

The Masonic Order have purchased the large lot on the corner of F and Ninth-st., Washington, and intend to erect a National Masonic Temple there.

Gov. Wells of Louisiana, and others, arrived in Washington recently, to see President Johnson in relation to the existing local troubles in that State.

Gen. Sheridan has been assigned to an important departmental command in the West, not yet announced.

The Assassination.

A correspondent in Oil City, Pa., informs us that the stories of Booth's connection with the oil business in that region are all bosh. He never was in the oil regions of Pennsylvania but once, and that was last Summer. He stayed two days at the Petroleum House in Oil City, and then started, as he said, for New-York. He is traced to Salamanca and thence to Buffalo, whence it is supposed he went into Canada. He never purchased a single barrel of oil anywhere in the whole oil territory of this State; never purchased, owned or rented a lease, well, or parcel of ground in the State! Not a single oil company is yet found in which he ever held a single share or interest of any kind!

It is now stated that the paper found on the person of Booth, implicating Jeff. Davis in the crime of the former, was in cypher, and that it was read by means of another document written in a similar character previously found in Davis's house at Richmond.

Prince Gortschakoff, in the absence of the Emperor from St. Petersburg, has sent to M. de Stoeckel, the Russian Minister at Washington, an eloquent expression of horror at the assassination of President Lincoln, and warm sympathy for the Government and people of the United States in this their hour of calamity.

The Union Leagues in California have started movements for the erection of a monument to the late President Lincoln on the Pacific Coast, at a proposed cost of $250,000.

It is said that the counsel for the prisoners in the assassination trial are to be paid, if at all, by money raised in Baltimore for the purpose.

Jeff. Davis was hung in effigy in San Francisco on the 18th. Arrests of rejoicers over President Lincoln's assassination still continue.

The large rewards for the capture of Booth and Harold are to be distributed at the discretion of the Secretary of War upon the completion of the trials.

It is stated that the Government has recently obtained private letters of Jeff. Davis clearly implicating him in the infamous assassination conspiracy.

The counsel for the prisoners in the conspiracy trials have summoned many witnesses. The number is reported to be about 200.

New-York.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian (N. S.) Church in the United States convened on the 19th inst., in Brooklyn, the Rev. Thomas Brainerd of Philadelphia in the chair. The Rev. Dr. James B. Shaw of Rochester was elected Moderator for the ensuing year. The question of location for the next annual meeting was then acted upon, and Rochester, N. Y., St. Louis, Mo., and Erie, Pa., were named. The decision of the house was in favor of St. Louis, and the Assembly of 1866 will consequently meet in that city. On the second day of the session the Standing Committee were announced, and reports were presented on Foreign Missions, Education for the Ministry, Home Missions, etc. In the afternoon the Assembly listened to the reports of the Delegates of the Assembly of 1864 and foreign bodies. An interesting report was accepted, and after some discussion adopted, touching the possibility of a minister's occupying the official position of a Ruling Elder, as seems to have been in some cases desirable. It was decided impossible, since a minister never is a member of any particular church but of a Presbytery, while a Ruling Elder must be a member of the church he would represent. On the 22d inst. a series of resolutions on the state of the country were adopted; also certain Synodical reports, and that of the Auditing Committee. The Rev. Mr. Sawyer of East Tennessee was called to the stand, and made a telling speech upon the condition of that section of the country and the relation in which the churches there stand to the patriotic sentiment of the North. Patriotic speeches were made by different gentlemen, the general sentiment seeming to be that treason was a crime not only against the country, but against God, and that disloyal ministers had forever placed themselves without the pale of the Church.

Gov. Fenton on the 20th paid a visit to the State depot for soldiers and addressed them in a few remarks. Several well known gentlemen were also present. The number of soldiers received in the institution in January last was 5,000; in February, 3,600; March, 4,449; April, 5,039; from the 1st to the 19th of May, 3,500; total, 21,588. Total number received since the opening of the institution in May, 1863, 130,000. At the conclusion of the Governor's address, the soldiers all shook him by the hand, and all, without regard to color, received a most cordial acknowledgment of the honor due them.

On Sunday night the United States authorities in this city entered a house on the corner of Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-ave., and succeeded in securing $18,000 worth of counterfeit postal currency, with the dies, plates, &c. Two men, found on the premises, were taken into custody.

At Albany, N. Y., on Monday, George E. Gordon, convicted of the murder of Owen Thompson, a drover, at West Albany, was brought into the Court of Oyer and Terminer to be re-sentenced. He is to be hanged on Thursday, July 6.

The celebrated bloodhound "Hero," from Castle Thunder, Richmond, reached this city on Tuesday. He was kept to pursue Union soldiers endeavoring to escape, weighs 180 pounds, and is altogether an "ugly customer."

It is rumored in this city that Mr. J. J. Lewis, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has resigned, and that Mr. William Orton, Collector in the Sixth District, has been tendered the place.

Wm. T. Pinckney, for 12 years a member of the Board of Education, and for several years one of the Ten Governors of the Alms-House, died at his residence in this city on Sunday last.

The Sabbath Schools of the Western District of Brooklyn, held their thirty-sixth anniversary on the 23d. Over 20,000 children, it is estimated, participated in the festivities.

On the 20th inst. the Masons welcomed R. W. Albert G. Mackey, a Union Mason from Charleston, at the Academy of Music. There was a great crowd, a fine concert and speeches.

The Fire Commissioner case was argued before the Supreme Court on the 18th. The Court took the papers under consideration and will render a decision at an early day.

A new and remarkably well executed counterfeit—a two dollar note on the Bank of Glen's Falls, N. Y.—has made its appearance in this city.

The managers of the iron works at Troy have stopped work, and say they cannot resume it again except with a reduction of 50 per cent on the wages.

In the Supreme Court on the 20th 114 new members were admitted to practice. Of these 66 were graduates of the Columbia Law School.

M. Paul Arpin, formerly editor of the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, died at his residence in this city on the 18th.

Charles D. Norton has been appointed Collector of the port of Buffalo, vice Metz, deceased.

Political.

The Democratic Convention of Alleghany County, Pa., assembled at Pittsburgh on the 17th and passed resolutions lamenting the death of President Lincoln, denouncing the assassins, and promising President Johnson support in every effort to restore the Union. Delegates were elected to the State Convention favorable to the nomination of the Hon. James P. Barr for Surveyor-General. He is the present incumbent of that office.

The vote polled in San Francisco, Cal., on the 17th was over 14,000. The People's Party elected Mayor, Sheriff, Clerk, Recorder, Treasurer, Assessor, District-Attorney, Surveyor, Coroners, four of the six Supervisors, and the same proportion of School Directors. The Politicals elected the School Superintendent, Harbor Master, and Commissioner. The People's Party organized for local reform after the vigilance excitement of 1856. This is its ninth consecutive triumph.

A long address in favor of the new constitution of Missouri is published by the Radical Union Executive Committee of that State.

Domestic Miscellany.

We are informed, from a source which we deem entirely trustworthy, that the official papers of the ill-fated steamer Sultana accredited her with being in a complete state of outfit, boilers and machinery in good condition—the boilers having borne a test of 210 pounds to the square inch—and that her accommodations were for 76 cabin and 300 deck passengers. It is asserted, however, that at the time of the catastrophe, the Sultana had on board not less than 1,996 enlisted men, mostly returning prisoners, together with about 30 officers; and that many, and perhaps a majority of the men, were either sick or wounded, a large number being too poorly to stand up and yet finding insufficient room on board to lie down or even sit. By a letter written from the Agent of the Sultana at Memphis to his principal at St. Louis, it appears beyond the possibility of contradiction, that nearly 1,700 of the persons on board that steamer were lost.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has just made the following decision. It is of interest to tax-payers. Mr. Isaac Bell of this city sold land and negroes to a Mr. John Steele, and received as part payment notes amounting to $34,752. Of this amount, $24,000 was on account of principal, and $10,752 on account of interest. In June, 1863, Mr. Steele failed to pay the notes. Mr. Bell returned his income for the year 1863 as $16,600, and was assessed an income tax of $1,660 upon it, and paid the tax. He afterward made a claim to have the amount, so paid, refunded, upon the ground that the loss in 1863, by reason of the non-payment of the price of the land and negroes should be set off against the amount of income returned as received in that year. The decision of the Commissioner was adverse to the claim of Mr. Bell. The interest, $10,752, not having been received, was not included in the $16,600 returned as income, and the loss of $24,000 as capital was not a proper deduction.

James C. Johnson, one of the wealthiest men in the South, died on the 12th inst. at his home near Edenton, N. C. He disinherited all his relatives because they left him and identified themselves with the Rebel cause. His property, amounting to many millions of dollars, he left to a few personal friends. His immense possessions on the Roanoke River comprise the richest lands in the country. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he told his slaves, numbering nearly a thousand, that the war would make them free, and that they could remain with him or go where they pleased. He was a personal friend of Henry Clay, whose indebtedness, which amounted to over $30,000, Mr. Johnson is said to have canceled without Mr. Clay's knowledge, who was never able to ascertain who his benefactor was.

It is said in Philadelphia that the distribution of the 7-30 loan in every town, city and village in the Middle, Eastern and Western States has drawn out from the pockets and secret hoards of the people at the lowest calculation $100,000,000 in National Bank and United States notes; that these notes of course have been forwarded to the money-centers; that in the New-York banks alone there are over $66,000,000 of Legal Tenders and National Bank notes, and in every other city there is a similar plethora; that so long as the 7-30 loan continues to perform its present functions of unlocking boarded currency, and while it shall continue to be largely sought for by the masses of the people, Greenbacks must continually flow to the great depositories of the country.

Within the last few days 30 new districts for the collection of Internal Revenue have been ordered in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Kentucky, and Mississippi. Revenue officers have been appointed, and the collection of revenue from these lately Rebel Districts is already commencing. It has been determined to fill the offices of Assessors and Collectors in the late insurrectionary districts, when created, with local Union men, as far as practicable.

It is estimated that the amount of freight shipped from the Missouri River and transported to Mexico, Utah, Colorado, and intermediate points, during the last year, amounted to 40,000,000 pounds. To transport this immense amount 9,000 wagons were requisite, drawn by 50,000 head of cattle and 16,000 head of horses and mules. The employés are estimated at 10,000.

A man named James Cummings, with numerous aliases, was arrested in Philadelphia on the 20th by detectives Taggart and Smith on the charge of being connected in the robbery of the bank at Walpole, New-Hampshire, of $50,000, last November. The chief of the party, Mack Shinbone, was arrested a few days ago at Saratoga by detectives Kelso and Golden of New-York. About $10,000 have been recovered.

So successfully does the money order office work that it is to be greatly enlarged. One hundred and thirty-nine offices were established on the first of November last. On the first of June 280 more will be established. The amount of money orders issued last quarter was $588,462 24, on which Government received about $5,000. There are about $40,000 constantly lying in the hands of postmasters, subject to call.

The Hudson County Agricultural Association held the first day of their Spring meeting on their new track at Secaucus on the 23d inst. The racing was very fine, there was a large attendance of both sexes, and good order prevailed. The Association is composed of gentlemen of high social position and honorable character.

The colored people of North Carolina are extensively signing a petition to President Johnson, setting forth their services in behalf of the Union since the beginning of the Rebellion, and asking the privilege of the elective franchise, reminding the President that up to 1835 free colored men voted in the State of North Carolina without any detriment to its interests.

The rise in the Mississippi River has forced the levees, and the water now covers the immense area from the Red River to Donaldsonville and the Gulf Stream, from 30 to 50 miles in width. The suffering occasioned by this overflow is terrible, and the destruction of property is said to be beyond description.

The bark Leonidas, about to sail from San Francisco for Arizona with 400 Mexican "emigrants" on board and 263 cases of fire-arms, has been detained by the Custom authorities there until communication can be had with Washington. The "emigrants" are mostly Americans.

The bark Brontes, recently detained by the Custom-House authorities at San Francisco with Mexican "emigrants" and arms on board, was still there on the 23d. It had been suggested that the party might go without their arms, but they preferred waiting the action of Government.

A Nashville dispatch states that there is a spirited controversy going on there between Gov. Brownlow, as special agent of the Treasury Department, and Judge Tregg, concerning certain confiscated property. Judge Tregg is understood to be hostile to the Confiscation law.

Margaret Boyle, at Philadelphia on the 17th inst., threw a tumbler of vitriol in the face of Henry De Wolf, her son-in-law, shockingly disfiguring him and causing intense suffering. The woman was arrested and held to answer on a charge of assault with intent to kill.

The bark Maria, 57 days from Hong Kong to Victoria, reports that a Rebel privateer was at that place, supposed to be the Shenandoah, from Melbourne. Much alarm is felt lest she attack American vessels at sea.

Advices received at San Francisco by the last Northern steamer announce the commencement of the Russian Overland Telegraph from New-Westminster, proceeding northward. The work is under the superintendence of Edward Conway.

The citizens of Newbern, who fled to the interior of the State on the approach of our army, are returning to avail themselves of President Lincoln's Amnesty Proclamation.

The Secretary of War has promised to loan to the Chicago Sanitary Fair, if he gets them in time, the general assortment of crinoline which one Jefferson Davis had on at the time of his arrest.

The steamer Burd Levi, from St. Louis to Louisville, blew up near Evansville, Ind., on the 20th. Three or four of the "hands" were killed and two are missing.

In some sections of Ohio last week's frost killed all kinds of fruit. In Western New-York the fruit prospects are good, no damage having been done by frost.

Robert Dale Owen is to be added to the list of those preparing "Lives" of President Lincoln. Mr. Owen's work is to be published in this city within the next two years.

President Johnson has recently had his life insured for $10,000. His late illness arose from vertigo, to which he has always been subject.

There is in the Patent Office at Washington a model of a steamboat invented by Abraham Lincoln. It was patented.

Kingan & Co.'s pork-packing establishment at Indianapolis was destroyed by fire on Monday night. The loss is about $400,000, which is mostly insured.

The South-Western Telegraph Company's lines are now open to Mobile, and will be working to New-Orleans in a few days.

A New-Orleans paper announces the appearance of the army worm on the plantations in that vicinity.

Steps are being taken in Cincinnati to purchase and give to Gen. Sherman a handsome residence.

The Massachusetts Legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 17th.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Europe.

The Hansa, from Southampton on March 10, arrived here on the 21st, bringing three days later news.

The European papers contain many further tributes to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. The city of Palermo has called one of the streets after him. The Empress of France has written a letter of condolence to Mrs. Lincoln. The Bavarian Chamber of Deputies have unanimously passed resolutions of sympathy with the American people. A French paper suggests a penny subscription throughout France for the purpose of presenting a gold medal to Mrs. Lincoln, appropriately engraved, as a tribute to the memory of her husband.

The English Reform Bill was on May 8 defeated by 288 against 214 votes in the House of Commons. The bill was opposed by Messrs. Disraeli, Horsman, Gregory and Sir G. Grey. Mr. Forster strongly supported the bill. The bill was generally regarded as leading directly to universal suffrage.

In the House of Lords, the motion withdrawing Mr. Edmunds's pension was agreed to. Lord St. Leonards brought in a bill for the prevention of strikes and lock-outs. The bill was read a first time.

Speaking of Booth's death, *The Times* says: Such an end was too good for such a miscreant, and most honest men will feel, in common with the American people, that justice has been cheated of a victim.

The Emperor of France has issued two proclamations to the people of Algeria, the one to the European settlers, and the other to the Arabs. To the former he says that they must be the masters because they are the more civilized, and to the latter that 2,000,000 Arabs cannot resist 40,000,000 Frenchmen, and that the Koran teaches them to obey those to whom God has given power. The Emperor has visited the principal localities in the plain of Sahel, everywhere meeting with an enthusiastic reception.

The Pope has appointed the Rev. Dr. Manning, Archbishop of Westminster, in place of the late Cardinal Wiseman. The nomination of Dr. Manning has caused much surprise among the Roman Catholics of London, who were universally of opinion that Dr. Clifford, on account of his connection and great learning, would be installed by the Pope as Cardinal Wiseman's successor. It is understood that Dr. Manning is not yet to be advanced to the honor of the cardinalate.

The Pope, in a letter which he addressed to King Victor Emmanuel prior to the arrival of Signor Vegezzi, says that the Count de Sartiges spoke to him last Summer upon the settlement of the pending religious questions. His Holiness addressed himself to the heart of the King in order to wipe away the tears of Italy, and requested him to send an envoy to treat upon the question of the Episcopate. The Pope styles the King Victor Emmanuel, King of Sardinia, and concludes his letter without bestowing his apostolic benediction.

By the arrival of the Edinburgh at this port, and the China at Halifax, we have four days later news from Europe.

The news of the surrender of Johnston's Army had been received in England, and every body admitted that the Southern Confederacy had ceased to exist. Mr. White had given notice that on the 11th inst. he would ask the Government whether they had withdrawn belligerent rights from the South. Mr. White postponed, however, the question, and it was assumed that the question was under the consideration of the Cabinet. *The London Post*, a Government organ, and ardent sympathiser with the Rebels, admits that the Southern Confederacy no longer exists, and that therefore its belligerent rights have ceased.

We learn from France that the death of President Lincoln has revived the spirit of the Democratic party in all the large towns.

The Atlantic cable was expected to be all alongside of the Great Eastern by the end of May.

From Havana we have the important news that the Rebel privateer Stonewall has surrendered to the Captain-General of Cuba. This leaves only one Rebel privateer afloat, the Shenandoah, which according to the latest reports was in an Australian port.

Reports in Houston and Galveston papers confirm the news about the successes of the Mexican Republicans. Gen. Negrete has captured Chora, 75 miles from the Rio Grande, and on April 22, the Imperialists were completely routed at Piedras Negras, on the Rio Grande, and the entire force, with the exception of 50, who escaped into Texas, captured. Negrete then marched upon Matamoros, which place was rapidly being abandoned by all the foreign merchants.

A new revolution has taken place in Hayti, and the towns of Cape Haytien, Gonaives and St. Marks have fallen into the hands of the insurgents.

Mexico.

A gentleman from Havana gives the purport of a conversation with Dr. Gwin in reference to the Sonora question. Mr. Gwin goes with instructions to Marshal Bazaine from the Emperor, to carry out the system of colonization and development of the mineral and agricultural resources of the Province of Sonora, as proposed by Mr. Gwin. He will proceed, as soon as practicable, by the way of Guaymas to Arispe, which will be the seat of Government, and where he will reside as Director-in-Chief, and will be accompanied by a sufficient force of French troops, under the immediate command of Marshal Bazaine. A code of laws, already prepared, will be immediately promulgated, somewhat similar to those prevailing in California. Courts will be established and order secured. The decrees of these courts will be carried into effect, for the present, by the military. All comers must be prepared to take the oath of allegiance to the Imperial Government of Mexico, should they design to become permanent residents.

The New-Orleans *True Delta*, of the 13th inst., has the following: "A gentleman, who has recently arrived in this city from Havana, informs us that he met ex-Senator Gwin of California, at that place, and was shown indubitable evidence that Sonora has been ceded to France by Maximilian. Mr. Gwin also showed our informant, whose veracity is beyond question, his patent of nobility as Duke of the French Province of Sonora, signed by the Emperor of the French, and bearing the seal of France.

Sandwich Islands.

Some roystering midshipmen of the British ship Clio removed the national ensign from the American Legation at Honolulu amid the rejoicing over the fall of Richmond. The captain of the Clio compelled the midshipmen to restore the flag and make a public apology, after expressing his own regret at the occasion.

71.2009.085.01413

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1865.

HONEST VOTING.

Our late Legislature passed an important and wholesome act "to ascertain by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the Right of Suffrage," which Gov. Fenton, after taking time for careful scrutiny and consideration, signed on the 13th. This act affects only the Registration and Elections in cities and incorporated villages, because the residents in the rural districts are so widely known to each other that Illegal Voting is there difficult and infrequent. In cities and large villages, however, it is otherwise: hundreds appearing at their polls who are utterly unknown to the challengers of the party opposed to them. With regard to these, the new act provides:

1. Four Inspectors of Registry and of Elections and two Canvassers are to be appointed for each Election District in this City by the Police Commissioners, and in Brooklyn by a two-thirds vote of the Boards of Supervisors.

2. No poll is to be held in a rum-hole, or place which has been used as such within the preceding sixty days.

3. Registration is to be made much as at present, save that there is to be a perfectly *new* registration annually in this City and Brooklyn, and that the Boards of Registry in every city shall remain in session on the days of registration from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Adopted citizens offering to register must show their Naturalization papers or show cause for not producing them. A voter already registered in one district must see that his name is stricken off of the register of that district before it can be entered upon another. In voting, the name of each voter is to be checked on the register as he votes.

4. Sec. 6 expressly provides that

"*No vote shall be received at any annual election in this State unless the name of the person offering to vote be on the said registry made and completed, as hereinbefore provided, preceding the election.*"

"Any person whose name is on the registry may be challenged, and the same oaths shall be put as are now prescribed by law. *This section shall be taken and held by every judicial or other tribunal as mandatory and not as directory.* And any vote which shall be received by the said inspectors of election, in contravention of this section, shall be void, and shall be rejected from the count in any legislative or judicial scrutiny into any result of the election."

5. Sec. 14 comes down on fraudulent registration as follows:

"Any person who shall cause his name to be registered in more than one election district, or who shall cause his name to be registered, knowing that he is not a qualified voter in the ward or district where said registry is made, or who shall falsely personate any registered voter, and any person causing any such act, or aiding or abetting any person, in any manner in either of said acts, shall be punished for each and every offense by imprisonment in the State prison for not less than one year.

"All false swearing before said Board of Registration shall be deemed willful and corrupt perjury, and on conviction punished as such.

"If any member or officer of said Board shall willfully violate any of the provisions of this act, or be guilty of any fraud in the execution of the duties of his office, he shall be punished for each and every offense by imprisonment in the State prison for not less than one year."

6. With regard to Soldiers, sec. 17 *provides* that

"Nothing in this act contained shall be held to apply to any vote cast or offered to be cast, nor to any voter under or by virtue of the provisions of any law enacted to enable the qualified electors of this State, absent therefrom in the military service of the United States in the army or navy thereof, to vote."

—The Secretary of State is required to print sufficient copies of this act to supply every inspector, canvasser and poll-clerk a copy, and to transmit them to the County Clerks for distribution.

We entreat that the provisions of this righteous act be everywhere studied and obeyed. It will prevent a vast amount of illegal voting.

THE SOUTHERN CHURCHES.

The American Churches, in the progress of the war, have become more and more unanimous in their opposition to Slavery. Some of them were Abolition Churches at the outbreak of the war, repudiating all communion with Slaveholders; others became anti-Slavery Churches in the course of the war; others expressed, at least, their desire for the extirpation of Slavery in both Church and State. Together, these three classes embrace nearly every religious denomination of the United States, with the exception of the Roman Catholics, whose bishops—with a few honorable exceptions—have been silent on the Slavery question, and of whose papers at least one-half have been in open sympathy with the Slaveholders and their Rebellion.

The annual Assemblies of the Churches have therefore reason this year to rejoice at the overthrow of the Rebellion and of Slavery, and at the part which they have taken in the good work. Instead of the Loyalty and Slavery questions, which for four years have occupied in their deliberations so prominent a place, they will have now, like the nation at large, to occupy themselves with the reconstruction of the South.

The subject is one of the profoundest interest for every American Church. Anti-Slavery Christians must feel a burning desire to give to the people of the South a religion which will not, by its silence or by an open complicity, encourage the selling of human beings, the disregard of the parental and marital relations, the prohibition of education and instruction, the indecencies of the slave-mart, and so many other abominations connected with Slavery. Christian patriots will rejoice at an opportunity to aid in reconstructing the Union on a more substantial and more durable basis than it ever rested on before, and in thus strengthening the power and the influence of that country which is, at the present time, the banner-bearer among the nations of civil and religious liberty. In working for these ends, the members of each denomination have the just and natural satisfaction of extending their own denominational territory to the utmost limits of the United States.

We, therefore, expect that most of the religious assemblies which will meet in the course of the present year will occupy themselves, in some shape or other, with the Reconstruction question. Some have indulged the hope that the distinctive church organizations of the South may renounce their separate organization and return in a body to the communion of their brethren in the Northern States. In some instances, this may possibly be effected. The Protestant Episcopal Church, for instance, has never troubled itself much about the Slavery question, and the Southern bishops and dioceses, in organizing a Protestant Episcopal Church of the Confederate States, expressly declared that, but for the political separation of their States from those of the North, they would not have thought of ecclesiastical disunion. Of the Lutherans in the Seceded States, at least one-half, and especially those who were natives of Germany, have never joined the Lutheran Church of the Confederate States, which, consisting only of the Synods of Virginia, North and South Carolina, will hardly long survive the Rebellion. But the animosity of the Southern Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians, against their brethren in the North, will not be overcome so eagerly. There are some, again, as the Southern Methodist Bishop Soulé of Tennessee, who have expressed the opinion that, on the part of the South, no great opposition would be made to an ecclesiastical reunion; but many more, it is to be presumed, will agree with *The North Carolina Presbyterian*, which in a late number thus expressed itself on the subject:

"We cannot be too thankful that, in the providence of God, we are separated from them. Better, far better, would it be for our future spiritual welfare to be even subjugated by their civil power, if so be that we keep ourselves distinct in matters of faith and church government, than ever to strike hands with them again in common ecclesiastical association."

It may, however, be that the wonderful change in Southern opinion, which is already manifesting itself in Southern politics, will be equally efficient as regards the Southern Churches. We already learn from Northern clergymen who have recently visited towns of the Southern Confederacy, that a longer intercourse with Northerners dispelled the calumnies which had been heaped upon Northern Churches, and that the opposition to a reunion began to decline. East Tennessee has just organized an annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and will be fully represented in the New-School and the Cumberland Presbyterian General Assemblies. Other Rebel States will soon follow this example; and, if the pro-Slavery churches should persist in endeavoring to keep up a separate organization, they will soon see the establishment of Loyal Churches at all the important places of the South.

THE MONUMENT.

The memory of the late President will be kept green in the hearts of our children, and his name is recorded for all time in the annals of these distracted years. His best monument will be the Union, not so much restored as regenerated—the Union freed very much by his wisdom from the constant peril of a domestic institution morally hideous and politically absurd. But the people demand some material memento of their martyred President—some structure worthy of the man and of his pure and great fame. We ask permission to suggest that this should be a well considered tribute, and to remind all concerned that a clumsy, awkward and unmeaning statue is a chronic mortification from the shame of which, when once incurred, it is impossible to escape. Now, if ever, we should shake off the conventional trammels of petrified art, and resolve to have nothing to do with togas, with horses upon two legs, with Roman Senators, with stone Jupiters handling stone thunderbolts, with poor copies of Trajan's column, with mythological models which meant something in the days of Pericles, because they were fresh, honest, and spontaneous embodiments of the popular belief, but which mean nothing now because the world has outlived the whole of Lempriere's Classical Dictionary. If we must have a statue, the necessity of which we can by no means perceive, let it give us simply honest portraiture, and be marked by rigid fidelity to the dress of the period. Everybody will admit that a modern statue in a cocked hat, peruke, long waistcoat, and knee-breeches would be shamefully ridiculous; but everybody is expected to be charmed when the artist gives us a Roman toga or a Grecian skirt.

We believe the plain, honest, simple-minded man who has gone to his account, should have a monument expressive of his practical character. Mr. Lincoln may not have had an artistic nature, but fortunately for us he had something better—a clear, uncompromising common-sense, which is at the bottom of all genuine statesmanship. If we have fortunately simplified the issues of this Rebellion, and in bringing it to a conclusion have rid ourselves of its pestilent cause, we owe this excellent condition of affairs to the logical persistence with which Mr. Lincoln, swerving neither to the right or the left, marched straight on to Emancipation as the precious secret of adjustment. It is curious now to reflect in what a fearful maze the mind of the nation wandered and with what indifference the President pushed aside the proffered sophistries of ingenious reconstructionists who palavered of restoration pure and simple with the inevitable catastrophe of another insurrection in less than half a century. The monument of our great reformer should be some institution typical of his faith in human progress, or at least suggestive of the comprehensive benevolence of his great heart. We should not fear the most utilitarian selection. Why not build a College for the education of boys who have been made orphans by the war, and give to it forever the honored name of Lincoln? Why not endow a retreat for those who, in the contest for freedom, have been permanently disabled? The buildings would unquestionably be very ugly—we should have small hopes upon that score—but their lofty purpose would give them a beauty which no architectural eccentricities could wholly obscure. Such school or hospital would be a monument, and something more. Through its ministry the honored dead would still carry on the lofty work of increasing the happiness of the race, and around it would gather countless hallowed associations and ennobling memories. He must be the victim of a positive mania for marble who does not see how much finer this would be than any graven image, or meaningless heap of stones and mortar, or literal reproduction of Pompey's Pillar, or Cleopatra's Needle, or the Parthenon, or the Coliseum, or what you will.

We refer again to this topic, for we have grave apprehensions that before common sense shall have a chance to assert itself somebody will make a contract and inflict upon us a piece of folly and pretension from which there will be no escape for the nation through all time. We think Congress can be safely intrusted with the execution of our plan, but we have no such confidence in its lapidary wisdom. We have already done our best to make our great men ridiculous. There is a sandstone Washington in the City Hall Park which is quite a miracle of imbecility—it seems unwell itself, and it makes everybody unwell who looks at it. There is a brass Franklin in Boston which is entitled to respect because it is rational and truthful in costume, but which otherwise is not worthy of Praxiteles. The excellence of the great statue of Washington by Greenough has been disputed, but this is not the place in which to discuss its merits. The history of the United States for the last five years will be a solemn and important record; and we can ill bear the thought that he who will be the central figure of this earnest drama should be publicly commemorated in a way unworthy of the simple dignity of his character.

OUR COUNTY PRISONS.

Rather more than one half the Twentieth Annual Report of the Executive Committee of the Prison Association of New-York is devoted to County Prisons. That subject is therein so comprehensively and minutely discussed that the Legislature to which it was submitted last February might have found in its facts and suggestions abundant occupation for any portion of its time upon which the lobby had not a paramount claim. Whether anything was done in the way of passing laws to remedy the evils herein described, we know not, but it is certain that nothing less than a sweeping reform such as has not yet been attempted will avail to root out the maladies inherent in the system on which our county prisons have long been managed.

Passing by for the present all minor evils we come at once to what seems to us the worst fault in these jails, and that is the association of prisoners. The public has heard something of this before, but we doubt whether the objections to the system have ever been more forcibly stated than in this report, and the fact that they still need to be presented is lamentable evidence how little progress past efforts toward reform have made. "In the association of prisoners in our common jails," say the Committee, "in the promiscuous intercourse of all classes, all ages, and to a certain extent, we are sorry to add, of both sexes, we have the grand evil, the very Pandora's box of the system; the fountain head of pernicious influences, not simply to the inmates themselves, but to the whole community as well, in the midst of which the jail happens to be situated." The indolent selfishness which fancies itself screened by its own indifference from the influence of those evils which it will not endeavor to reform may take heed to this latter clause. The report establishes by facts and statistics that vice *radiates* from those jails, that the most corrupt place in the county is the county town, and the next most corrupt are those towns which lie nearest to the county seat. The Committee say:

"If an institution should be established in every county of the State with the inscription over the door, 'Vice and crime taught here,' and the processes within corresponded to the announcement without, this Committee is impressed with the conviction that the work of manufacturing criminals could scarcely be more effectually done than it is by our jail system, as at present organized and managed."

And the primary and continuing cause of this pernicious influence is the principle of association, which corrupts first those within the jail and then extends its poison through the community with which those liberated from the jail are necessarily brought in contact. The Committee proceed to say:

"There is scarcely a jail in the State in which any classification of prisoners is attempted, or, under existing arrangements, can be attempted as required by law. The innocent person, without any taint of guilt, who has merely had the misfortune to be the witness of a crime, and is detained to give testimony in the case; the young boy or girl who in a moment of thoughtlessness has violated some corporation ordinance; the untried person and the condemned criminal hardened in iniquity, are all locked up together, without employment, without books, without industrial or intellectual resources of any kind. What can they do, what will they do, but converse to other?"

From this conversation, this unchecked intercourse between prisoners of every grade in crime results the demoralization of a prison life—its deadly effect on those who entered a jail innocent or easily reclaimable from the career of vice in which they had taken only the first step, but who leave it the victims and the future accomplices of the most inveterate criminals. It is a characteristic of the latter that they delight to drag the innocent down to their own level. They eagerly communicate the secrets of their profession, the tricks of the pickpocket, the arts of the burglar, the intrigues of the prostitute. And so the merest boys and girls who have gone to jail for a trivial offense leave it adepts in the science of criminality.

"The Committee conversed on this subject with numbers of officers, all of whom gave it as their opinion that the promiscuous association of prisoners was in the highest degree corrupting, and tended directly and strongly to the increase of crime. The keeper of one of the most populous jails in the State, an intelligent and kind-hearted gentleman, informed us that he had closely watched the operation of this unrestricted intercourse and was convinced that its influence was evil, and only evil, continually. He had known, he said, not a few instances in which young persons comparatively innocent before their imprisonment, had been seduced, corrupted and led into a course of open crime through the influence of jail associations. There were in jail at the time of our visit two young girls, sisters, of the ages severally of seventeen and nineteen, who came into the prison modest and chaste to all appearance. In a very few days, however, they became wholly changed in their demeanor, and the chances were a hundred to one that on their discharge they would betake themselves to evil courses."

Many instances are given in this report, but does it require instances to convince men of what their own judgment and knowledge of human nature tells them must be true? We *know* what must be the effect of mixing the pure and the corrupt together. Would any of us expose his own child to such influences? Yet this is the system which the community imposes on every child whom accident, or misfortune, or a single act of crime sends to a county jail. It is nothing to say the law does not contemplate it, because, as this report shows, the construction of the prisons makes the association of the prisoners a necessity.

What is the remedy? It does not lie in "classification" which the law already requires—to no purpose. To carry such a system into effect, the jails would have to be doubled and often quadrupled in size, and when that was done the root of the evil would not be touched. "Whatever classification may be adopted," says a distinguished authority, Mr. Edward Livingston, "it will be found that every association of convicts that can be formed will in a greater or less degree pervert, *but will never reform*, those of whom it is composed; and we are brought to the irresistible conclusion that, classification once admitted to be useful, it is so in an inverse proportion to the numbers of which each class is composed; and it is not perfect until we come to the point at which it loses its name in the complete separation of individuals.

We are brought logically and inevitably, therefore, to the conclusion that *individual imprisonment*, and that alone, is the corrective for the present system; and by individual imprisonment we mean "the separate confinement in a cell appropriated exclusively to himself, of each person committed to our common jails." Nor is this a new or untried theory. In this country it has long been advocated. In England, a committee of the House of Lords on Prison Discipline, recently declared, "They (the committee) consider that the system generally known as the separate system must now be accepted *as the foundation of prison discipline*, and that its rigid maintenance is a vital principle to the efficiency of county or borough jails." In other than county jails such a system, in forms more or less complete, has been tried repeatedly and with the most marked improvement in the character of the prisoners. We are aware of no reason which ought to hinder its immediate and general adoption and enforcement by law in all our prisons. It would involve expense in the beginning, no doubt, but it would pay for itself over and over again in the lessening of crime and of that loss which crime causes in every community.

JACOB THOMPSON.

We print herewith a letter from JACOB THOMPSON, Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of the Interior, since an active Confederate and agent in Canada of Jefferson Davis, in self-vindication from charges of complicity in the Godard Bailey fraud and in President Lincoln's assassination. In so far as his statements are personal and defensive, they seem to require no remark. We think the remarks affecting President Johnson are in very bad taste; but we did not choose to suppress them; though authorized to do so. We prefer that Mr. Thompson should be judged by what he chose to write rather than by what we might see fit to print.

All this, however, is trivial in comparison with that monstrous doctrine of "State Sovereignty" whereon Mr. Thompson bases and justifies what he terms Secession and we stigmatize as most unjustifiable Rebellion. It is this which gives to his letter a general and permanent interest, and for which we commend it to careful study and consideration. Let us ponder it:

Whether the famous Kentucky and Virginia legislative resolves of '98 and '99 do indeed justify a State in resisting the laws and legal authorities of the Union, we need not discuss, since those resolves are not and never were accepted as authority by us. On the contrary, deeming them unsound in assumption, wrong in principle, and mischievous in their natural tendencies, we utterly repudiate them, and of course do not care whether they do or do not justify Secession. But when Mr. Thompson asserts that three States, in ratifying the Federal Constitution, reserved the right to withdraw from the Union at discretion, he compels us to demand his authority for the averment. We deny it most unqualifiedly. That the Virginia Convention affirmed the right of *the People* to modify or revise their political institutions, we know; that they claimed this right for a fourth or an eighth of the entire "People of the United States," who were expressly proclaimed the authors of the Constitution in its preamble, we deny. Such a claim would not be republican or democratic, but anti-popular and anarchical, and would transmute into a broad farce the strenuous resistance of Patrick Henry, Sam. Adams, &c., to the adoption of the instrument. Why should a State hesitate to ratify what she might at any moment thereafter repudiate?

Let us take Mr. Thompson's own case to illustrate the monstrosity of his doctrine:

Jacob Thompson was first known to the country as a Representative in Congress, retiring after eight years' service. He was called from private life to a seat in Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, of which he was a member till his resignation in December, 1860. (He will not, we think, deny that he was an active and zealous promoter of the conspiracy for disunion *before* he resigned, and *before* Mississippi seceded; but we will not press this point.) And he holds, if we can understand his letter, that all his repeated oaths of fidelity to the Federal Constitution and Government were taken subject to the condition that Mississippi should not see fit to secede from the Union—that, if at any time she *should* secede, no matter whether with or without reason, he should be not merely at liberty but under obligation to stand with her against the Union, and to fight with her to destroy the Union. This, if we comprehend Mr. T., was an implied condition of his oath of allegiance—an understood part of it.

Now we hold this doctrine worse and more irrational than Slavery, its source; worse than the Rebellion, their natural child. A country which may at any time be torn in pieces by the mere freak of a fiftieth part of its people, we pray never to be doomed to inhabit. It would be Anarchy made chronic—provision by law for National suicide. Nay: worse than suicide; inasmuch as is the right of a man's toe or finger to terminate his existence at pleasure. But that Mississippi, a child of the Union, and which never for a moment had an independent existence, with Texas, which came in at a heavy cost, and whose independent Debt the Union was finally constrained to pay, should claim such a right to divide and destroy the Nation, puts the absurdity in a still more glaring light, rendering its practical mischiefs still more insupportable.

Many persons seem exceedingly anxious as to who and how many shall be put to death for their complicity in the Rebellion. We insist that examples shall be made of the two chief culprits, whose names are Slavery and State Sovereignty.

LOUIS NAPOLEON IN AFRICA.

One of the chief features of the foreign policy of Louis Napoleon has been his ostentatious patronage of the nationality principle. Reticent and equivocal as he has generally been on great political questions, he has dared in this question to put himself openly on record. He alleged his regard for the inalienable rights of oppressed nationalities as the reason for his support of the Italians in their war against Austria, for his sympathy with the Poles in their insurrection against Russian rule, for his refusal to indorse the claim of Denmark to the possession of Schleswig and Holstein, and for his proposal of a European Congress to satisfy, in general, the just aspirations of oppressed nations. On all of those questions, the majority of the leaders of the progressive party were in full sympathy with the sentiments uttered by Napoleon.

But, in spite of these and other liberal professions, the Progressive Party of Europe never placed any confidence in Napoleon. They regarded his whole home policy as that of an astute tyrant, and his expedition to Mexico for the overthrow of the Mexican Republic as the most glaring contradiction of all his liberal professions on the nationality question.

The Emperor has just given a new proof of either the greatest inconsistency, or of glaring dishonesty, by two proclamations which he has issued, while on a visit to Algeria, to the people of that country. It is now thirty-five years that France has held, against the often-expressed wish of the inhabitants, this portion of Northern Africa. She holds it by only the same law by which Austria claimed a right to Lombardy, Russia to Poland, and Denmark to the German Duchies. If Napoleon had been in earnest in his professions about the nationality principle, could he have been deaf to the claims of the Arabs, while he recognized those of European nations who were in exactly the same condition? But he not only treated the effort by Mahomedans of Africa for recovering their national independence as an entirely unjustifiable rebellion, but in his proclamations issued at the beginning of the present month, he added insult to coercion. In the first proclamation addressed to the European inhabitants he unblushingly asserts: "*We must be the masters, because we are the more civilized.*" And to the Arabs he says, in his second proclamation: "Tell your mistaken brethren that 2,000,000 of Arabs cannot resist 40,000,000 Frenchmen." It must be said to the credit of the Austrians, the Russians and the Danes, that neither of them based their claims upon such arguments as this pretended defender of oppressed nationalities does.

There is another very strange passage in his proclamation to the Arabs. The Catholic Emperor of France, who on a thousand occasions has called himself a loyal son of the church, who just now in his proclamation to the European settlers of Algeria had referred to the planting of the cross as a sign of civilization and the symbol of peace and charity, claims allegiance from the Mahommedans because their "Prophet says God gives power to whomsoever He will;" and he calls on them to "acknowledge with the Koran that what God directs is well directed."

No such language would ever be warranted by the church to which the Emperor claims to belong. It is the same spirit of Macchiavellism which regards the religion of the subjects as well as their national rights as means for self-aggrandizement, but not for the triumph of a principle.

ENGLISH OPINION ON LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.

The manifestation of public sympathy in England with the American people on the death of President Lincoln was something so extraordinary and unprecedented in history that it could not fail to produce a profound impression upon Americans, especially upon those who had an opportunity to witness it. Bishop Janes of the Methodist Episcopal Church remarked, in an address which he made at the anniversary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, that when the vessel in which he came over approached Queenstown, all the American passengers were intensely anxious to learn how the news of the assassination had been received in England, and that when they read in the English papers the account of the universal outburst of indignation at the crime and of the sympathy with the English people, there were few among them whose eyes were not swimming in tears.

It was natural that a general desire was shown, in the speeches made, in the articles written, and in the resolutions passed on this mournful occasion to bring the exhibition of English sympathy as much as possible to the knowledge of the American people. Those who have been the warm and cordial friends of our cause from the beginning were naturally anxious to make known to us the depth of their sorrow and grief. The other party, comprising the large majority of the English press, though we believe the vast minority of the English people, were evidently hoping that the grand unanimity of these demonstrations would make Americans forget the shameful treatment which the person of Abraham Lincoln, in common with the principles of which he was the representative, had received at their hands; that for four long years they had been in the habit of calling him a "blockhead" and an "imbecile," a man far below the average intelligence of the English middle classes, a bloodthirsty tyrant and an opponent of Emancipation.

Perhaps these expectations would have been partially realized; and many Americans would have been disposed to efface from their memories the former affronts in order to remember only the assurances of condolence; but what can we think of the sincerity of their pretended conversion if these very parties which ostentatiously call our attention to their outward show of mourning for the illustrious dead whom they villified while living, begin at once to treat the actual President in the same manner in which they used to treat Mr. Lincoln. Some of the English papers fuse the most calumnious attacks upon the past life of President Johnson with the first word of praise they have ever uttered in favor of President Lincoln. It must be remembered that these papers admit their utter ignorance of the former life of President Johnson; and that the only charge they could bring against him was the occurrence on the 4th of March. And on this ground we see large numbers of English papers—among them, of course, *The London Times*—represent President Johnson as a vulgar drunkard. *The Times*, seconded by papers in all parts of the country, expressed in its first leader on the assassination the hope that Johnson would at once resign or that Grant or some other general would seize the reins of the Government. *The Globe*, in the issue of April 26, calls the President a *drunken mechanic;* and similar expressions might be quoted from a number of other prominent papers.

Then we have again a genuine exhibition of the sentiments of the English aristocracy toward America and its institutions. Should their interest, demand it, they would of course be as eager to change their language as they were in the case of Lincoln. In fact, *The London Times* only a few days after it had called on President Johnson to resign, or on Gens. Grant and Sherman to depose him, finds a sufficient cause in the few words addressed by the President to Sir Frederick Bruce, to completely change its base and to commend the statesmanlike language of the President.

The Progressive party of Europe have already transferred to Johnson the confidence which they had learned to place in Lincoln. The first acts and addresses of the President have favorably impressed them. Their faith in the progress and ultimate triumph of Democratic and Republican institutions in all civilized countries has been wonderfully strengthened by the issue of our war, and the chief of the restored Union is, therefore, naturally the cynosure of the eyes of all friends of liberty.

The Hon. J. J. Lewis, we understand, has tendered his resignation as Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the United States, to take effect on the the 1st of July next. Mr. William Orton of this city is to succeed Judge Lewis. His appointment is eminently suitable. As Collector for the Sixth District of this city he has acquired a practical knowledge of the subject of Internal Revenue, which renders him peculiarly fit for the duties of the office of Commissioner, and his high character as a business man of unimpeached integrity will command the confidence of the people. Ability and worth are qualities essential to the position, and they are combined in Mr. Orton.

Among the Commissioners elected to the New School Presbyterian General Assembly, which met in Brooklyn on Thursday, May 18, are two colored ministers, one from Philadelphia and the other from Newark. The Philadelphia delegate, the Rev. Thomas B. Reeve, was elected as alternate for the Rev. Dr. Brainard, the moderator of the General Assembly of last year. Dr. Brainard is of opinion that Mr. Reeve is the first colored man ever elected to any General Assembly, and he deems it eminently proper that the New School branch of the Presbyterian Church, having been the first to enunciate the principles of human freedom, should be the first to rise above the prejudices of caste. The New School Presbyterians, in welcoming the representatives of the colored race as members of the highest board of the church, have set a noble example to the other religious denominations of the land, the general imitation of which would powerfully aid in the elevation of the negroes and the reconstruction of the Southern churches, Southern society and the Federal Union.

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION

Southern Ports Opened to Foreign Commerce.

TEXAS IS MADE AN EXCEPTION.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By the proclamation of the President of the eleventh day of April last, certain ports of the United States therein specified, which had previously been subject to blockade, were for objects of public safety declared in conformity with previous special legislation of Congress, to be closed against foreign commerce during the National will to be thereafter expressed and made known by the President; and, *whereas*, events and circumstances have since occurred, which, in my judgment, render it expedient to remove the restrictions, except as to the ports of Galveston, La Salle, Brazos de Santiago, Point Isabel and Brownsville, in the State of Texas; now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare that the ports aforesaid, not excepted as above, shall be open to foreign commerce from and after the 1st day of July next; that commercial intercourse with the said ports may from that time be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States and in pursuance of such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. If, however, any vessel from a foreign port shall enter any of the before-named excepted ports in the State of Texas, she will continue to be held liable to the penalties prescribed by the act of Congress approved on the 13th day of July, 1861, and the persons on board of her to such penalties as may be incurred pursuant to the laws of war for trading or attempting to trade with an enemy; and I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that the United States of America do henceforth disavow to all persons trading or attempting to trade in any of the United States in violation of the laws thereof, all pretense of belligerent rights and privileges; and I give notice, from the date of this proclamation, all such offenders will be held and dealt with as pirates.

It is also ordered that all restrictions upon trade heretofore imposed in the territory of the United States, east of the Mississippi River, save those relating to contraband of war, to the reservation of the rights of the United States, to property purchased in the territory of an enemy, and to the twenty-five per cent upon purchases of cotton, are removed. All provisions of the Internal Revenue law will be carried into effect under the proper officer.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. [L. S.]

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President: W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

MOVEMENTS OF JEFF. DAVIS.

His Arrival at Fortress Monroe—Alex. H. Stephens, C. C. Clay, Reagan and the Rebel Gen. Wheeler Accompany Him.

Jeff. Davis, with his family, and accompanied by Alex. H. Stephens, Clement C. Clay, Col. W. Reagan, Gen. Wheeler and others, arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 19th in the steamer Clyde from Hilton Head. Col. Pritchard, of the Michigan Cavalry, who made the capture of the important prisoners, with a strong guard of his men, accompanied the Rebel party on the steamer Clyde northward to that place, and, on reaching there, immediately telegraphed to Washington for instructions regarding the disposal of his charge. At this writing, such is the strict secrecy observed, not only as to the presence of the prisoners, but also as to their future movements, that it is impossible to form even an opinion regarding the intention of the Government. It is said, however, that the casemates of Fortress Monroe have recently been fitted up for the reception of prisoners. Strong iron bars, and other substantial arrangements of a similar material, inclose the windows and doors, completely rendering futile any attempt of escape or rescue. A wide moat encircles the fort, and strong guards of sentinels will be posted in the immediate vicinity of the casemates.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe of the 20th says that the prisoners were still on board the Clyde at that place. The vessel was anchored three miles out in the stream, and the prisoners were as follows: Jefferson Davis, ex-President of the Southern Confederacy, with Mrs. Davis and four children, her brother and sister; Alexander H. Stephens, ex Vice-President, who surrendered himself to our cavalry while at his home near Atlanta, Ga., (and who is in extremely feeble health; Clement C. Clay and wife; Gen. Wheeler and staff, and a Col. Johnson, beside many others of importance, though of lesser note.

As soon as the Clyde arrived on the 19th, a telegram was sent to Major-Gen. Halleck, at Richmond, announcing the arrival of the prisoners. For some reason Gen. Halleck did not receive the dispatch until late in the evening, when it was found to be too dark to attempt the passage of the obstructions of the James River, consequently Gen. Halleck did not reach the Fortress until the 20th inst. It is presumed that the delay in making disposal of the Rebel President and others was occasioned by a deference to the opinion of Major-Gen. Halleck as commander of the Department. The work upon the casemates inside the Fort, transforming them into cells duly ironed and substantially secured, for the accommodation of the prisoners, is progressing very rapidly toward completion.

Our Washington correspondent says that the Government has definitely determined to arraign and try Jefferson Davis before a civil tribunal—probably before a jury in Baltimore, with Chief-Justice Chase to preside.

Stephens, Reagan, and Others Sent to Fort Delaware—Wheeler and His Staff Sent to Fort Warren.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 21,
via BALTIMORE, Monday, May 22, 1865.

The steamer W. P. Clyde has remained at anchor during the entire day in Hampton Roads, and up to this hour, 4 p. m., Jeff. Davis and family have not been removed. The Rebel Gen. Wheeler and staff, composed of the following officers, Cols. Johnson, Clerex, Capt. Roakle, Inspector-General, and Captains Hudson and Rylan, were removed from the Clyde this morning to the gunboat Maumee, which left for Fort Warren.

Alexander H. Stephens and Postmaster-General Reagan were also removed from the Clyde this afternoon to the gunboat Tuscarora, which left for Fort Delaware, as is presumed.

A large number of colored servants accompanied the Rebel prisoners since their capture; but an order recently issued reduces them to an exceedingly small number. The rest of the servants have procured transportation to Richmond.

THE FLIGHT OF JEFF. DAVIS.

His Efforts to Escape Capture—His Guard Anxious for their Pay—Jeff.'s Speeches to them—Division of the Specie, and Dispersion of the Party.

A Nashville dispatch of the 19th inst., gives the following interesting particulars of the movements of Jeff. Davis prior to his capture:

Gen. Debrell, who commanded his escort, was engaged in the battle near Raleigh, N. C., when he received intelligence of the surrender of Lee; and at the same time Wheeler got a dispatch from Jeff. Davis, dated at Greensborough, N.C., calling for one thousand picked men, to escort him and what remained of his government to Washoe, Ga. Debrell was accordingly dispatched with the required force, and after a march of three days reached Greensborough, at which point he found Jeff. Davis with his family, Judah P. Benjamin, John C. Breckinridge, Senator Burnett of Kentucky, J. H. Reagan, Postmaster General, Gustavus A. Henry of Tennessee, and other Rebel officials. As soon as Gen. Debrell arrived the party prepared to march, and they set sail on the following day. Jeff. Davis and the Rebel officials rode in front, followed by ambulances containing the women and children and the specie, which was currently reported among the officers to amount to eleven millions of dollars. It was put up in heavy iron-bound kegs and boxes, and had a guard of one thousand men led by Gen. Debrell, which followed this train. At a point about five miles from Greensborough they camped, Jeff. Davis and family taking up their quarters in a house in the vicinity. Here the rank and file first learned the object of their mission, and it was discussed with all the surmises which it naturally excited, the men being exceedingly anxious to know the destination of their government. On the following day Jeff. Davis visited the boys and made a soul-stirring speech, adverting to the disasters that had overtaken their beloved Confederacy, but giving them every assurance that they were not irrevocably lost—that all that was necessary to ultimate success was confidence in their Government, and the undaunted bravery which had characterized the Confederate Army during its past career. Upon taking up the line of march, they rode in the same order, Jeff. Davis having by his side young Col. Johnston, son of Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston, in whom he evidently reposed the most implicit confidence. They reached Charlotte, N. C., where they again camped, and Davis harangued the men again, inspiring confidence in them, and dealing in glowing words of Rebel patriotism. He appeared happy and cheerful, took the boys by the hand, and entered into cheerful conversation with them. He would praise their valor in the presence of the ladies, and call them the faithful thousand, the flower of the Confederacy, and paid other pretty but not substantial compliments. At this point they were joined by Basil Duke, Ferguson and Vaughn, with their brigades, which increased the escort to the magnificent proportion of 5,000 men. After the new comers had mingled with the others they soon learned the condition of things, and they too had their surmises. Like a pack of hungry wolves they were suddenly reminded that the Government was slightly indebted to them, and as the treasure was near at hand the idea of presenting their bills suggested itself to them. The men would congregate in groups, and their low mutterings boded no good to the Government. Jeff. found it necessary to redouble his efforts to conciliate, but his eloquence was wasted now. The men obeyed their marching orders and followed Jeff. into South Carolina to Abbeville, where they again halted, very much fatigued and demoralized. On the 6th things began to assume a new desperate feature, and Jeff. found it politic to inspire his brave boys with something more substantial than words. The treasure was opened, and the division of Gen Debrell, with the brigades of Duke, Ferguson and Vaughn, were formed in line, and the soldiers were paid off. Some of the men were paid $30, some $28, and others $26. They were paid in gold and silver, the coin being chiefly Mexican dollars, with few United States: but few of them received gold. In the evening Duke sent his Adjutant-General, Capt. Davis, to notify all his men who wished to go west of the Mississippi River, to report at 11 o'clock on the following day. At the appointed time all the men reported, but Duke refused to take those who were without arms, and taking only those who were armed, and left the others to shift for themselves. They heaped curses on Duke, and with heavy hearts went to Washoe, Ga., where they surrendered themselves to Gen. Wilson, together with the brigades of Ferguson and Vaughn. The command of Gen. Debrell escorted Jeff. Davis to Vienna Valley, on the west bank of the Savannah River, about 20 miles from Washington, when the grand dissolution took place on the 9th. At this point Benjamin, Breckinridge, Burnett and several others took a last farewell of Jeff. Davis and his family. At the hour named Jeff. Davis and suite crossed the river, and the other portion of the government galloped off to Washington, their pocket-handkerchiefs in mourning. The command was apprised of the fact that they were now left to follow the bent of their own inclinations. Benjamin and Breckinridge, with their friends, no doubt reached the west bank of the Mississippi. Basil Duke and several of his field officers afterward surrendered to our forces at Augusta.

Details of Jeff.'s Capture—He Wraps Himself in Petticoats, and Pretends to be the Mother of Mrs. Davis—He Dislikes the John Brown Song—Jeff.'s Present Appearance—Aleck Stephens.

Our Special Correspondent at Hilton Head, S. C., after announcing the arrival and departure of Jeff. Davis and party from that port on the 16th inst., gives the following details of Jeff.'s capture, which he had from the lips of Col. Pritchard and others:

The Colonel learned on the 9th inst. where Jeff's party was encamped, and just before daylight on the 10th surrounded the camp. It was supposed that Davis had a considerable force as guard and a severe fight was expected. By an unfortunate and so far unaccountable accident one part of the force fired upon another, and before the mistake was discovered two men were killed and six others slightly wounded. Capt. Hudson had placed a strong guard around the tent where Davis was supposed to be, and when the firing commenced, thinking his duty called him to the fight, he left the tent in charge of a Corporal with orders to let no one pass out. The Corporal went to the door where he was met by a lady, who proved to be Mrs. Davis, and who said that tent was occupied by ladies and she hoped they would be permitted to dress before being disturbed. Very soon, she again and voluntarily appeared at the door, with another person in petticoats, morning dress and a woolen cloak, with a hood closely drawn over the head and a pail on her arm. Corporal ordered halt! which was of course obeyed, but Mrs. D. feelingly appealed to the Corporal to allow her *mother* to go to the spring for a pail of water—it was hard, even if they were prisoners, not to be allowed to get a little water for their morning ablutions. Mr. Corporal just then observed that the morning dress was not quite long enough to conceal a pair of boots looking rather too heavy for "*mother*" to wear, and, with his Spencer carbine presented to the aged lady's head, ordered her to remove that cloak. The argument was persuasive, even to the chivalry. The disguise was removed and Jeff. Davis appeared in full view. Davis said he should have defended himself if he had been armed—even if he had had a revolver he would have fought with it as long as he could. The Colonel replied to him, that he didn't appear to be in a very good fighting condition just at that time.

After a hurried breakfast the party was put in marching order. The prisoners, in ambulances, preceded by the Band of the 4th Michigan Cavalry, playing first "Yankee Doodle," which had evidently a depressing influence on the feelings of Mr. Davis; but when in a few minutes, the band struck into the somewhat familiar air of "John Brown's Body's Marching On," it was too much for endurance, and he actually fell prostrate in the ambulance, and was kept concealed from view by his friends for a considerable time.

Our correspondent visited the Clyde at Hilton Head. He says that Jefferson Davis looks careworn and dejected. None shook his hand; but some of the visitors, desiring to hear him talk, commenced conversations with him upon ordinary topics—the weather, &c., &c. It was noticed, in all his conversations, that his eyes were constantly toward the floor, as though the eye of a Yankee was not pleasant and agreeable to meet. He is dressed in a fine gray suit, and wears a drab soft hat. The last four years have added apparently more than ten to his age. With Mr. Stephens it is different. He is, for him, in tolerable health, and his eyes are keen and pleasant to look upon. He is very agreeable in conversation, and earnestly desires a permanent restoration of the Union. He says the advice and warning which he gave to the people of Georgia before she seceded were such as a wise man ought to give, but the majority overruled him. He concedes that Slavery is at an end in this country.

C. C. Clay was not captured, but wrote to Gen. Wilson that having learned that a reward had been offered for his apprehension as an accomplice in the assassination of President Lincoln, and feeling entirely innocent of such a charge, he would at once give himself up for due examination and trial.

Gen. Wheeler asked and expected to be paroled, under the armistice granted by Gen. Sherman, but Col. Pritchard "couldn't see it." Instead of accepting the terms of the armistice and laying down his arms, the General undertook to keep up the war, fighting his way through the country, and the Colonel decided that his case must be settled by higher than his authority.

A correspondent of a Savannah paper states that while he was in Liverpool, England, a year ago, there had just been completed a splendid brick mansion in one of the most fashionable squares of the city, which was generally known and talked of as having been erected from the proceeds of the Confederate loan, and as being intended for the future residence of Jefferson Davis, in the event of circumstances forcing him to leave the country.

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

Additional Particulars of the Testimony on the 17th.

John Fletcher was sworn, testifying that on the 3d of April a man came to his stable with Atzerodt, and left two horses there in charge of Atzerodt to sell; never saw that man since; one horse was sold, and on April 12 Atzerodt took the other away, returning at 1 p. m., of the 14th with a dark bay mare, saying that he had sold the other horse, which was a one-eyed roan; at 10 p. m., of the 14th Atzerodt came after the mare, and witness spoke to him about Harrold's staying out so late with another horse, which he had hired of witness ostensibly for a lady; Atzerodt said he (Harrold) would be back after a while, and then rode off slowly; witness followed him, and saw him enter the Kirkwood House, where he only remained about five minutes, when he came out, and rode off; during a conversation that night Atzerodt remarked that witness would soon hear of a ferment. After leaving Atzerodt, witness saw Harrold on the hired horse near Willard's, and ordered him to bring the horse home, as he had had it long enough, but Harrold clapped on the spurs, and rode off; witness followed him to the Navy-Yard bridge, and there learned from the Sergeant of the Guard that he had just crossed; when witness got back to the city it was ten minutes after midnight, and he then heard of the assassination; hearing that a horse had been picked up, he went to Gen. Augur's headquarters, and recognized on his desk the saddle and bridle Atzerodt had on the one-eyed roan, which he said he had sold; witness afterward identified the roan; when Harrold hired his horse he said he wanted English steel stirrups; have not seen that horse since. John Green, keeper of the Pennsylvania House in Washington, testified that between 2 and 3 a. m., April 15, Atzerodt, who often visited him, came to his house with a stranger and took a room; hesitated when told to register his name; the man with him he called Thompson; he would resemble Spangler if the latter had a mustache; Atzerodt once told witness he would soon have gold enough to keep him all his life; Atzerodt left his house early on the 16th. Hezekiah Metz swore that Atzerodt came to his house, 22 miles from Washington, on the 16th; during dinner he said that if the man who was to follow Gen. Grant had done his duty Grant would have been shot; Atzerodt passed under the name of Atwood. Sergt. G. W. Gammill detailed the circumstances attending Atzerod's arrest; at that time Atzerodt gave in another fictitious name, and said that he came from Washington. Thomas L. Gardner testified that the one-eyed horse, mentioned in the testimony heretofore, was sold to J. Wilkes Booth by witness's uncle in the latter part of November last; when Booth purchased the horse he was in the company of Dr. Mudd. Lieut. John J. Toffey testified that he picked up the one-eyed horse after midnight on the day of the murder, standing near Camp Barry, nearly a mile from the Capitol. He testified further that when he first saw the horse it was saddled and bridled, and that the animal was a little lame, which was probably one of the results of having fallen. The court then adjourned.

The Proceedings on Thursday, the 18th.

On Thursday, the 18th inst., A. Reeve, telegraph operator, residing in Brooklyn, Long Island, identified a dispatch handed him by Booth at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and sent to Lewis J. Weichman on the 23d of March. It simply read, "Tell John to telegraph number and street at once." The witness then delivered the message to John Surratt, who, in response to Weichman's question, "What it was about?" said, "Don't be so d—d inquisitive."

During Weichmann's reëxamination on Thursday he testified that on the 4th of last March (Inauguration Day), John Surratt came into his mother's house in the afternoon, very much excited, rushing frantically around the room, with a revolver in his hand; when witness asked him why he was so much excited, Surratt said "I will shoot any man who comes into this room; my hopes are gone and my prospects blighted; I want something to do: can you get me a clerkship?" (Weichmann was then a clerk in the War Department). The prisoner Payne came into the room; about fifteen minutes afterward Booth came into the room; he was so much excited that he walked very frantically around the room several times without noticing witness; he had a whip in his hand; the three then went to an upper room, and had a long consultation, after which they separated, Payne going to Baltimore, and Booth to New-York. Previous to this confab Mrs. Surratt had been weeping bitterly, and when asked what was the matter said "Go and get your dinner; John has gone away." [This evidence conveys the impression that Booth and young Surratt were to capture or murder the President on March 4 probably with Payne's assistance.]

Washington Briscoe testified that he saw Atzerodt on a street car at Sixth-st., about midnight of the 14th of April, and that the prisoner was very anxious to sleep with witness in his store that night, asking him three times; when witness refused, Atzerodt said he was going back to the Kemmel House.

William Clendenen identified a knife as the one picked up near the corner of F and Ninth-sts. on the morning after the assassination by a colored woman. Detective McPhail testified that Atzerodt said to him he had thrown the knife away, and that a coat found at Atzerodt's room had in it a pistol which belonged to Harrold.

Rev. Mr. Ryder of Chicago, testified: I visited Richmond in the month of April, remaining from the 13th to the 21st, and picked up in or near the State House, a letter signed W. J. Oldham, February 11, 1865, to President Davis, in which he calls the attention of the President to the fact, that certain difficulties in a plan presented to destroy the enemy's vessels, cities, etc.—to create a terror at the North, had been overcome. The preparation is alluded to as having been compounded by Professor M[illegible]ulloch, to whom and one other person only the compo[illegible]known, and the writer states that by its means [illegible]el leaving foreign ports for the United State[illegible] transport, gunboat, etc., may be destroyed, [illegible] this too by agents and with but little fear of danger. The writer asks Jeff to confer with Gen. Harris on the subject. On this is indorsed, "The Secretary of State at his convenience will see Gen. Harris and learn what plan he has for overcoming the difficulties heretofore experienced. Signed J. D., February 17, 1865." Messrs John Potts and Nathan Rice of the War Department, testified that to the best of their knowledge the indorsement was in the handwriting of Jefferson Davis.

Judge Olin was then sworn and gave an account of the discovery of the hole in one of the doors of the President's box which had evidently been cut with a penknife. Witness discovered that the lock of the first door had been tampered with, so that the door could be easily opened, even when locked. Major Rathburn recalled, and testified that he removed a bar from the door of the President's box after he was shot before he was able to admit any person. [The bar was afterward identified by a witness who found it. It was still stained with Major Rathburn's blood.] Witnesses were then examined, who testified to finding the letter signed "Sam" in Booth's trunk, which letter has been heretofore published. Several witnesses testified that the letter was in the handwriting of the prisoner, Arnold. Ethan J. Homer testified that he arrested Arnold at Fortress Monroe, and that he made the voluntary statement that about two or three weeks previous to his going to Fortress Monroe he was at a meeting held at the Lychan House; witness asked him who attended the meeting, and he gave him the names. [Here the witness took a paper and read therefrom.] J. W. Booth, M. O'Loughlin, G. W. Atzerodt, John Surratt, and a man with an alias of Mosby, and a small man, whose name witness could not recollect. Witness at first denied that he had ever written by Booth; afterward acknowledged he was acquainted with Booth, and said that Booth had letters of introduction to Drs. Mudd and Queen of Maryland.

A Mr. Th[illegible] testified that in a conversation with Dr. Mudd, [illegible] weeks before the assassination, the priso[illegible] that the President of the United States was a[illegible]ist, and that the whole Cabinet were such, a[illegible] the South would not be subjugated under Ab[illegible] doctrine; he said the whole Cabinet would be killed, within six or seven weeks, and every Union man in Baltimore; he made a remark that witness was no better than they were; witness said he wrote to Col. Holland, Provost-Marshal of the Vth District about it one week after, but never received an answer.

Two telegraph clerks were then placed on the stand, and read two telegrams sent to O'Loughlin by Booth. The Court then adjourned.

The Proceedings on Friday, the 19th.

[illegible] J. Taylor was the first witness sworn. He identified a letter which another witness swore to be written in the cipher of the Confederate States; the letter was found in Booth's trunk at the National Hotel. Charles Rosch then identified a rope 81 feet long which was taken from a carpet-bag belonging to the prisoner Spangler.

Wm. H. Welles, the colored boy who admitted Payne to Seward's house, made the following statement: "When Payne came in he rang the bell; I went to the door; this man came in; he had a little package in his hand, and said it was medicine from Dr. Verdi; he said he was sent by Dr. Verdi with particular directions how he was to take it, and he said he must go up; I told him he could not go up; then he repeated the words over a good while, talking to me must go up, must see him, must see him; I told him he could not go, up that it was against my orders; that if he would give me the medicine I would tell how to take it if he would leave me the directions; that would not do; he started to go up; finding he would go up I slipped past him and went up the stairs before him; I asked him to excuse me; I thought perhaps he would say that I refused to let him come up; I thought may be he might be sent by Dr. Verdi, and that he would tell Mr. Seward I tried to stop him; he said 'All right;' I noticed that his step was very heavy; I asked him not to walk so heavy, he would disturb Mr. Seward; he met Mr. Fred. Seward on the steps outside the door, and had some conversation with him in the hall; he said to Mr. Fred. Seward he wanted to see William Seward; Mr. Fred told him he could not see him; he said that his father was asleep at the time—to give him the medicine and he would take it to his father; that would not do; he must see him! he must see him! he must see him! Mr. Fred. said; 'You cannot see him—you cannot see him;' he kept on telling him he must see him; Mr. Fred. said: 'I am the proprietor here—I am Mr. Seward's son; if you cannot leave it with me, you cannot leave it at all;' he had a little more talk and still holding the little package in his hand; Mr. Fred. would not let him see him any way; he started toward the steps as if to go down; I started to go down before him; I had gone about three steps, and turned around, saying 'Do not walk so heavily;' by the time I had turned around he jumped back and struck Mr. Fred.; by the time I had turned clear around Mr. Fred. had fallen and thrown up his hands; then I ran down stairs and hallooed 'murder;' I went to the front door and cried 'murder;' I then ran down to Gen. Auger's headquarters; at the corner I saw no guard and ran back; by that time three soldiers had come out of the building and followed me; I had got about half way back to the house when I saw this man run out and get on his horse; he had on a light overcoat and no hat; he had on a hat when he came into the house; I had not seen the horse at all before; I hallooed to the soldiers, 'there he is getting on his horse;' he got on his horse and started off; I followed him as far as the corner of I and Fifteen-and-a-half-sts.; he turned to Vermont-ave., and I lost sight of him there." Witness stated that Payne had on very heavy boots, black pants, light overcoat and brown hat; his face was very red at the time he came in; he had very black coarse hair. Witness identified the boots and pantaloons worn by Payne when captured as the ones worn on the night in question. Sergeant Robinson who was in attendance upon Secretary Seward, on the night of the 14th of April, testified the first he saw of Payne he heard a disturbance in the hall, when he opened the door Payne struck him, and when he came into the room the witness clenched him, Payne put his arm around his neck, struck him with a knife and cut him, then went to the bedside of Secretary Seward and struck him with the same weapon on the neck twice. He described what took place and the manner in which Payne seemed to be endeavoring to cut him in the neck. I endeavored to haul him off the bed, and he turned upon me; in the scuffle there was a man came in the room who clutched him; between the two of us we got him to the door, or by the door, when he clenched his hand around my neck, knocked me down, broke away from the other man, and rushed down stairs. Witness recognized the hat left by Payne after the struggle.

Major Seward, son of Secretary Seward, was sworn, and identified Payne as the man who was at his father's house on the night of the 14th of April; he had retired about 11 o'clock and a short time after was aroused by screams of his sister; rushed up stairs and seized the man, who struck witness with a decanter from the table, and made use of the words, "I am mad," "I am mad;" when near the door, as witness was pushing, he saw by the light in the hall, that he was tall, large, and had dark hair and no beard; got a pistol and rushed down to the front door; after witnesses' own wounds were dressed, he went into his father's room, and saw he had a large gash on his cheek, one on his throat, and one under his ear; witness was satisfied the prisoner at the bar was the same man.

Our Washington correspondent gives the following account of Payne's identification by these three witnesses:

The manacles were taken off from Payne's wrists, under the direction of Major-Gen. Hartranft, and the coats and hat which he wore in his assault on the Sewards were put on him, that he might be recognized. The coats were of light gray material, and the hat a soft felt. The prisoner seemed to enjoy the freedom of his arms keenly. His fingers taper and his hands are finely shaped, soft and white as a woman's. When identified he would wrinkle his brow and bite his nails nervously. The nurse and soldier, Robinson, who saved Mr. Seward's life, was present, and his recognition of the prisoner was instant and complete. Nobody could forget that face, he said, though he looks less fierce and more natural. The negro boy who attended the door on that night also identified the prisoner with a degree of terror which was quite amusing. "Yes, that's the man, that's him, I know him." At which Payne smiled. "That's him;" added the witness, "dont you see he knows me." At which Payne laughed, and the Court joined.

Major Smith made the following statement: "About midnight Payne came to Mrs. Surratt's door. After questioning Payne in regard to his occupation and as to what business he had at the house that night, he said he was a laborer—that he came there to dig a gutter at the request of Mrs. Surratt; I stepped to the door of the parlor and said, 'Mrs. Surratt, will you step here a moment?' Mrs. Surratt came there, and said I, 'Do you know this man?' she said, raising her right hand, 'Before God, I do not know this man, and have never seen him;' I then placed Payne under arrest, considering him so suspicious a character that I would send him before Gen. Auger's headquarters for examination. A dirty, grey worsted knit shirt-sleeve was here produced and identified by the witness as the one which Payne wore on his head the night of the arrest. Surgeon-Gen. Barnes testified as to the general nature of the wounds received by Secretary Seward.

Thomas Price identified a coat with a bloody sleeve which had been picked up by him on the 16th in a piece of woods about three miles from the city. A witness identified the articles taken from Payne's pocket when arrested; also the boots worn by prisoner at that time. Some very remarkable testimony was then taken. It appeared that an examination of Payne's boots revealed the fact that at some former time a name had been written on the inside of one of the legs; this name had afterward been smeared with another coating of ink. Three witnesses testified that by a chemical process they had removed the outer coating of the ink, and the consequence was the discovery of the following letters: "J. W. B--th!" Capt. Wermerskirch identified a pair of bullet-molds, found on the top of the wardrobe in Mrs. Surratt's room.

Lieut. John W. Dempsey testified that he found a portrait of J. Wilkes Booth concealed behind a colored miniature, styled "Spring, Summer and Autumn," which was hanging in the parlor of Mrs. Surratt's house. Weichmann was then recalled, and identified the coat and vest worn by Payne at Mrs. Surratt's house about the middle of March. Col. Wells, who had charge of the prisoner Payne on April 17, recognized the coat, pants, vest and shirt worn by him at that time; found blood on the sleeves of the coat and shirt; identified the boots worn by prisoner.

Mrs. Bliss and Mrs. Driscoll (both colored) testified to seeing Dr. Mudd on horseback, in company with a man on a bay horse, on the afternoon of April 15, riding toward a swamp near Bryantown; the man on the bay horse went into the swamp and stayed there, the Doctor returning without him. The Court then adjourned.

The Testimony on Saturday, the 20th.

The reading of the testimony of Friday, being very voluminous, was not completed until a quarter-past 2. An hour's recess having been taken for dinner, the Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. Dana, was sworn, and identified the Rebel cipher-arrangement which he took from the room in Richmond formerly occupied by Secretary Benjamin, on the 6th of April. The contrivance is a reel, to be turned so as to substitute one set of letters of the alphabet for nothers. Major Eckbert testified to finding dispatches in Booth's trunk written in the same cipher. Witness translated two of them as follows:

OCTOBER 13, 1864.

We again urge the necessity of our gaining immediate advantages. Strain every nerve for victory. We now look upon the re-election of Lincoln in November as almost certain, and we need to whip his hirelings to prevent it. Besides, with Lincoln re-elected and his armies victorious we need not hope even for recognition, much less the help mentioned in our last. *Holcombe will explain this.* Those figures of the Yankee armies are correct to a unit. *Your friend shall be immediately set to work as you direct.*

OCTOBER 19, 1864.

Your letter of the 13th inst. is at hand. There is yet time enough to colonize many voters before November. A blow will shortly be stricken here. It is not quite time. General Longstreet is to attack Sheridan without delay, and then move North as far as practicable toward unprotected points. This will be made instead of the movement before mentioned. He will endeavor to assist the Republicans in collecting their ballots. Be watchful and assist him.

The original of the first dispatch came from Canada and went to Richmond, and the second one came from Richmond and went to Canada.

Gen. Hamilton of Texas, identified the document in reference to destroying Northern vessels, found in Richmond by the Rev. W. N. Ryder, as being in the handwriting of Wm. S. Oldham, Rebel Senator from Texas. Frank Bloice testified to seeing Dr. Mudd in Bryantown on April 15, thus corroborating the testimony of the negro woman taken yesterday. Robert Nelson (colored) testified that he found a knife, which looked like the one he found near Secretary Seward's house, in the middle of the street, early on the morning of Saturday, as he was going to market. Dr. Wilson was then sworn. He said he examined the knife referred to by the preceding witness, and recognized it as the one having been handed to him by the boy Nelson. [This is undoubtedly the knife thrown away by Payne.]

James B. Stewart testified that he was at the theater on the night of the assassination, and saw the assassin leap from the box, and made an effort to stop him from running across the stage; he passed several persons in the passage-way, and one near the door; the latter did not move about as the others did. Witness here scanned the prisoners in the box, and said the fifth one from the window (Spangler) looked most like the man to whom he referred. Assistant-Judge-Advocate Burnett then handed to Mr. Stewart a plan of the theater, by which he explained the route taken by Booth and himself, and on which he remarked the exact spot where he had seen the man alluded to in the latter part of his examination. The witness gave the following account of Booth's escape after reaching the door: 'When I got out of the door I perceived a man mounting a horse; he was at that instant barely mounted; the moon was just beginning to rise, and I could see him better; the horse was moving in a circle as though prematurely spurred in mounting; I ran in the direction to which the horse was heading at about eight or ten feet from the head of the horse, and the rider brought him around to the right again; the horse's feet were rattling violently on the stones; I crossed in the same direction, and was soon on the right hand side of the horse, but he was gaining on me; when about two-thirds of the way out of the alley; he brought the horse forward and swept to the left of F-st.; I commanded him to stop; it all occupied but two seconds." Witness recognized the man as J. Wilkes Booth. Witness expressed himself as satisfied beyond all manner of doubt that the man near the door could have interrupted the exit of Booth had he been so disposed.

Mr. Campbell, who resides at Montreal, testified that he is the First Teller of the Ontario Bank, and identified the bank account of Jacob Thompson; Thompson's account was opened in May, 1864—the whole amount of credits being $649,000; witness stated sums drawn by Thompson at various times; he knew Thompson was reported to be the financial agent of the Confederate Government, but he was known only as Jacob Thompson at the bank; he knew Thompson had large transactions with other banks in the Province, and referred to a check drawn by Thompson to the order of C. C. Clay for $50,000 on the Bank of Ontario; witness remembered J. Wilkes Booth, who had a small account at the bank for a bill of exchange for £61 on Liverpool, which was drawn to his order. He stated that he was going to run the blockade, and asked whether, in case of capture, the Federals could make use of the exchange.

At this point of the trial the Court was closed, it being understood that an important witness, whose testimony the Government has reason for withdrawing, was to be examined. Court adjourned.

Abstract of Monday's Evidence.

The Court examined one witness in secret session, when the doors of the court were opened. The evidence taken on Saturday was read. An unusually large number of spectators, including a number of ladies, were present. Judging from their actions and their continuous talking they were most interested in the appearance of the prisoners. Miss Fitzpatrick, who resided at Mrs. Surratt's in the month of March, testified to having seen John H. Surratt, Booth, Atzerodt and Payne there together, the last named going by the name of Wood. She accompanied Surratt and Payne to Ford's Theater. Booth came into the box. The Court here took a recess. After the recess, Capt. Dougherty, who had command of the cavalry, which went in pursuit of Booth, testified as to the part he took in the capture of Harrold. The latter had no arms on his person, but only a small map. Harrold asked "who had been shot?" The captain replied "Booth." Harrold said it was not Booth, but Boyd, and at first denied knowing Booth. On his cross-examination the witness said that Booth remarked that Harrold was "innocent" or words to that effect.

Wm. E. Cleaver, who keeps a livery stable in this city, testified to Booth's keeping a horse at his establishment, but which he sold to Sam. Arnold on the 30th of January. Arnold took the horse away on the 8th of February. [This is the one-eyed horse again, which has now been seen in the possession of Booth, Dr. Mudd, Atzerodt, Surratt, O'Laughlin, and Arnold, and is the same horse found hitched to a fence three-quarters of a mile from the Capitol on the night of the murder. It is supposed that the horse was ridden by Payne on the night of the murder.]

Marshal McPhail testified that O'Laughlin was in the Rebel service for one year, and came into our lines at Martinsburg. He took the oath of allegiance in Baltimore in June, 1863. O'Laughlin resides in Baltimore. He was in the battles of Antietam and South Mountain. Dr. Verdi, physician to Secretary Seward, who was called in after the attempted assassination, testified as to the condition of the persons there wounded; he said on that night he did not think the wounds of the Secretary to be mortal; the Secretary at the time was improving from the former accident. The Secretary expressed his satisfaction when he told him his wounds were not mortal. John Bohren, alias "Peanuts," testified that Spangler fixed up the stable in the rear of the theater for Booth's horse and buggy; Spangler sold the buggy for Booth the Wednesday before the President was assassinated. John Maddox testified that he rented the stable for Booth; saw Spangler in his place on the stage three or four minutes previous to the shooting of the President; did not hear Booth call Spangler on that night. [This disagrees with the statement of a previous witness.]

Lieut. Bartlett, who was a prisoner in Libby from September, 1863, to December, 1864, testified he observed that the prison was mined with the intention to blow it up; a large torpedo was buried under the center of the prison; different persons said it had been mined in case Col. Dahlgren's raid should succeed in rescuing Richmond. Colonel Treat testified to having brought to Washington a number of boxes said to contain the archives of the so-called Confederate States. Mr. F. A. Hall testified that he opened the boxes and here identified a paper found in one of them. The paper was a letter addressed to His Excellency President Davis, dated at Montgomery, White Sulphur Springs, Va., in which the writer says that he now offers his services to the Confederacy and he is "willing to proceed to rid the country of its deadliest enemies, by striking at the very heart's blood of those who seek to enchain her in Slavery," and all he asked was for the necessary papers to give him traveling facilities within the Confederate States. He says he is well acquainted in the Northern States and that he is a lieutenant in Duke's command. He also says he was in Jno. Morgan's raid, and finding a good opportunity to escape, he ran the gauntlet of being captured by the Union troops and made his way to Canada, where he was assisted by Col. J. P. S. Holcombe and managed to run the blockade. He says: "If I do anything I shall expect your full confidence;" and expresses his wish for an answer soon and for a short interview. The communication is signed "Lt. W. Alston," and it bears the indorsement, "Brief. Lieut W. Alston offers his services to his country to rid it of its deadliest enemies. Respectfully referred by order of the President to the Secretary of War." Signed, "Burton W. Harrison, Private Secretary. For attention. By order J. A. Campbell, A. S. W."

The Court adjourned.

The Secret Testimony.

During the first days of the trial Samuel Knapp Chester, an actor, testified that on the 24th or 25th of November last, while walking up Fourth-st., New-York with Booth he, "told me that he was in a large conspiracy to capture the head of the Government, including the President, and take them to Richmond; I asked him if that was what he wished me to go in; he said it was; I told him I could not do it, that it was an impossibility; only to think of my family; he said he had two or three thousand dollars that he could leave them; I still said I could not do it; he urged it, and talked with me for, I suppose, twenty minutes or half an hour, and I still refused; he then told me that at least I would not betray him, and said I dare not; he said he could implicate me in the affair, anyhow; he said that the party were sworn together, and that if I attempted to betray them; I would be hunted down through life, and talked some more about the affair; I cannot remember it now; but still urging me, saying I had better go in; I told him no, and bade him good-night, and I went home."

Witness testified that Booth told him the part he wanted him to act in the tragedy was to open the door of Ford's Theatre at a given signal; he said it was an easy thing to do, and the thing was sure to succeed, and that there was fifty to a hundred persons in the conspiracy, and there were persons on the other side ready to coöperate with them; he said there was plenty of money in the affair, and witness never would want if he would join them; on Friday, April 8, witness met Booth in Washington, and he said he had an excellent opportunity to kill the President on Inauguration day.

THE FINANCES OF THE NATION.

Receipts of the Government; Where they Come From—Expenditures; Where they Go To—Incidental Statements.

Correspondence of The N.Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1865.

The receipts and expenditures of the Government are items of interest at all times, but more especially now, when they assume proportions almost beyond comprehension. In 1859 and 1860 the current expenses were a little over $77,000,000, an amount that had given rise to many remarks and seemed extravagant in the eyes of the political economist and soberly-minded; but when that sum is swelled to over one billion, the above scarcely serves as loose change in Uncle Sam's pocket. To those not posted in the machinery of the Government it is a matter of speculation whence comes the resources to balance this expenditure. In the reports of finance from the Secretary of the Treasury we have receipts from customs, lands, direct taxes, internal revenue and miscellaneous, which latter is very indefinite, and might be interesting to enter into minutely.

We have said the expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1864, were over one billion. The gross amount for which warrants were issued from the Treasury was $1,313,157,872 94, distributed as follows:

Civil and miscellan's	$26,454,295 65	
Foreign intercourse	1,346,113 48	
Public debt	489,746,113 42	
Interior Departm't (fulfilling treaties with Indians, pensions, &c.	7,901,809 60	
Military establishm't	695,404,667 63	
Naval establishment	92,304,672 96	$1,313,157,872 94
There was repaid into the Treasury, Civil and Miscellaneous	270,699 34	
Foreign intercourse	24,110 53	
Public Debt	3,238,677 70	
Interior Department	288,026 42	
Military Establishment	4,613,024 60	
Naval Establishment	6,578,678 29	15,013,216 94
Which deduct, leaves the net expenditures		$1,298,144,656 00

The receipts for the year were—

From Customs	102,316,152 99
Sales of Public Lands	588,333 92
Internal Revenue	109,741,134 10
Direct Tax, act August 5, 1861	475,648 96
Consul Fees (for passports &c.,)	164,033 27
Consular Receipts, (effects of deceased seamen, and other American citizens)	3,088 50
Steamboat Fees	37,020 53
Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures	446,265 22
Surplus emolum'ts, Officers of Customs	287,705 05
Surplus emoluments, Marshals, &c.	32,311 49
Internal and Coastwise intercourse fees	6,793,873 00
Captured and Abandoned property	2,157,129 29
Sales of Confiscated goods	112,953 70
For costs and expenses in various prize cases, Act of July 17, 1862	4,732 16
Sales of vessels engaged in slave trade, &c., (due captors)	4,088,111 42
Sales of vessels engaged in slave trade, (due navy pension fund)	3,937,326 70
Homestead Fees	53,648 57
Locating military bounty land warrants	[illegible],903 58
Preemption declarations	4 00
Locating land scrip	232 00
On account of interest on stocks due certain Indian tribes	105,167 96
On account of interest on stocks due certain Chickasaws	34,330 63
Interest due Smithsonian Institution	24,996 75
Interest on debts due by individuals	6,840 45
From ——— of Philadelphia, as due the Government from an over payment of some time standing	12 00
Sales of old hay	325 00
Sale of iron safe, &c., at Detroit	144 25
From persons unknown	4,118 40
On account of Patent Fees	317,839 64
From bullion deposits, available for the incidental expenses of the branch mint, San Francisco	95,115 85
From bullion deposits, available for the incidental expenses of the Assay Office, New-York	11,890 30
For gold and silver coinage	118,535 09
For cent coinage	100,000 00
For premium on gold and silver	16,498,973 49
For premium on gold coin shipped from San Francisco to London	2,799,920 64
From the Government of the United States of Colombia, representing the former Government of New-Granada, under Convention between the U. S. and New-Granada of Sep. 10, 1857	18,231 55
From sale of rigging of ship "Uncle Toby."	2,109 93
Rent of old Treasury Building, N. Y.	$4,425 00
From a patriotic individual for the extinguishment of the public debt	[illegible]
Sales of ore excavated at Lazaretto light-house	846 00
From surplus distraints of taxes, act June 1, 1862	6,211 65
Commutation money from drafted persons	12,451,896 19
Avails of $950 in U. S. Six per cent bonds of 1862, held in trust by Sec. of the Int., sold to the Tonawanda band of Seneca Indians for benefit of Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Boeuf	[illegible]
Sale of the Sac and Fox agency farm	300 00
Sales of waste paper	933 24
Total receipts independent of bonds and currency	$262,751,564 73
For two years 5 per cent treasury notes	166,480,000 00
For one year 5 per cent treasury notes	44,520,000 00
For six per cent compound interest notes	17,250,000 00
For 10-40 bonds	73,337,680 00
For premium on 10-40 bonds	151,071 49
For premium on accrued interest on 10-40 bonds	9,002 30
For 5-20 bonds	321,551,283 41
For treasury notes, Act of Feb. 25, 1862, (Greenbacks)	66,420,870 00
For certificates of indebtedness	160,179,000 00
For 20 years 6 per cent bonds, act July 17, 1861	30,565,873 45
For 6 per cent bonds, act March 2, 1863	42,141,771 05
For premium on 1881 bonds	1,675,343 78
For temporary loan, acts Feb. 25, and March 17, 1862	166,798,044 81
For temporary loan negotiated in London	2,420,000 00
For fractional currency	8,169,721 25
For the deduction of 4 per cent on the redemption of Texan indemnity bonds	30,699 38
Total	$1,393,461,017 57
Add to this the balance on hand July 1, 1863, commencement of the fiscal year	36,523,037 13
And we have the grand total	$1,429,984,054 70

There is included in the above balance amounts loaned to, or deposited with the following States:

Maine	$955,838 25	S. C.	1,051,422 09
N. H.	669,086 79	Georgia	1,051,422 09
Mass.	1,338,173 58	Alabama	669,086 79
Vermont	669,086 79	Louisiana	477,919 14
Connecticut	764,670 60	Mississippi	382,335 30
R. I.	382,335 30	Tennessee	1,433,757 39
New-York	4,014,520 71	Kentucky	1,433,757 39
New-Jersey	764,670 60	Ohio	2,007,260 34
Penn.	2,867,514 78	Missouri	382,335 30
Delaware	286,751 49	Indiana	860,254 44
Maryland	955,838 25	Illinois	477,919 14
Virginia	2,198,427 99	Michigan	286,751 49
N. C.	1,433,757 39	Arkansas	286,751 49
Total			$28,101,644 91

In making up the Report of Receipts and Expenditures there is taken into account as expenditures only such sums as have actually been paid by the Treasurer, which does not include all the warrants issued for money during the year. Those that are issued and remain unpaid at the end of the year are reported as Outstanding Warrants, and for the year ending June 30, 1864, are divided as follows:

Civil and Miscellaneous	$217,178 23
Foreign intercourse	1,663 13
Public debt	2,255,154 16
Department of the Interior	63,220 61
Military establishment	1,691,595 56
Naval establishment	44,024 43
Total	$4,272,836 17

As the amount of these warrants is increased, or lessened, each year over the preceding one, the actual payments are increased or lessened. Many of these warrants are dated back to 1838, and for sums of only six cents, many of them to close the accounts of persons employed by the Government. There are probably thousands included in others which the Government will never be called on to pay. The Oregon and Washington war has given rise to many for claims and services, the parties to which will probably never see.

Taking the outstanding warrants for June 30, 1864, which, as above, are	$4,272,836 17
and deducting those of June 30, 1863 (which were less)	1,669,286 03
we have	$2,603,550 14
Take this difference from the gross expenditures	1,313,157,872 94
and we have the amount actually paid from the Treasury during the year ending June 30, 1864	$1,310,554,322 80
Deducting it from the net expenditure given, leaves	$1,295,541,105 58

as the actual expenditure of the Government for that year, taking the reports as a basis.

It will be borne in mind that in using the above figures, we are speaking of the moneys paid out by the Government during the year, on accounts allowed, and for which warrants have been issued. It will be years before it is known what the Rebellion has cost this people. Claims and certificates of indebtedness issued by disbursing officers and agents of the Government will be presented, the owners of which will have to prove their fealty to the Union during the war, and the end of this is far distant. It is not a little singular that with the increase of expenditures there has followed an almost corresponding increase in the regular resources of the Government, those on which it depended in ordinary times, and it is the more singular when we take into account that a war so gigantic would tend more to impoverish than increase them, for they are such as come directly from the pockets of the people, without an equivalent return. But of this, as well as some other items of interest, I shall have occasion again to speak.

STATISTICUS.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

N. Y. Court of Appeals—MAY TERM, 1865.

CASES DETERMINED AND POINTS DECIDED.

[*Reported for The Tribune.*]

AMOS PETTIT ET AL., Appellants, agt. ORSON SHEPARD, Respondent.

In this case the Court affirmed the judgment appealed from, and held—

That where the description of land conveyed by deed is vague and uncertain parol evidence of the intention of the parties as to the real boundaries is admissible;

That parol evidence is admissible in such case, not to contradict or vary the deed, but to identify the subject-matter and show what the grantor intended to include by the term "the west half of lot No. 76," etc.

They also held that the words "all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said town of Niagara, being the west part of lot No. 76, lying on the eastern side of Niagara River, containing eighty-five acres, be the same more or less," included all the land of the grantor remaining unsold in the west part of said lot, unless a different intent was otherwise manifest.

WOOD agt. SEELY.

Action brought by plaintiff to enjoin the defendant, Catherine Seely, from bringing an action to enforce her claim of dower in certain premises. This Court, in affirming the judgment of the Court below, held—

That the Surrogate's decree for the admeasurement of dower extended no further than to the extent and location of the lands assigned in the report;

That the title to lands thus assigned was not affected by such assignment, but remained open to dispute;

That where the widow knowingly permitted a purchaser of the premises to part with his money for such premises, under the assurance that the premises were free from her claim of dower therein, and she accepted and enjoyed the use of such purchase money for a number of years as a bequest under the will of her husband, such acts on her part constituted an *estoppel en pais*, and that she should not be permitted to set up a claim for dower in such premises;

And that where such widow had proceeded to procure the admeasurement of dower in such case, and was threatening to bring ejectment to recover the same, that such proceedings and conduct on her part constituted a cloud upon the title of such premises to an extent sufficient to justify the bringing of an action to quiet such title.

THIRD GREAT WESTERN TURNPIKE ROAD CO. agt. EDWIN D. LOOMIS.

Opinion by Judge Porter, in which all the Judges concur. Judgment below reversed.

In this case it was held, that the Court in which a cause is tried, in the exercise of its discretion, may exclude disparaging questions, *not relevant to the issue*, on the cross-examination of a witness, though put for the avowed purpose of impairing his general credit; and this may be done on the objection of the party without putting the witness to his claim of privilege.

In the exercise of this discretion, such questions should be allowed, where there is reason to believe it may tend to promote the ends of justice; but they may properly be excluded when a disparaging course of examination seems unjust to the witness, and uncalled for by the circumstances of the particular case.

On questions of this nature the decision of the orignal tribunal is not subject to review, unless in cases of manifest abuse of justice.

JOEL TIFFANY, State Reporter.

Both houses of the Kentucky Legislature convened on the 17th inst. The House adopted a resolution directing the Committee on the Condition of Slavery to revise the slave code. A committee was appointed to prepare resolutions in relation to the assassination of President Lincoln.

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1865.

Additions to Clubs.

Additions can be made to WEEKLY TRIBUNE CLUBS at $2 each for one year, or to end with Club in same proportion.

The Semi-Weekly Tribune.

To Post-Offices where there are Clubs for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, we will send our SEMI-WEEKLY at $3 per year per copy.

The Tribune in London.

STEVENS BROTHERS, (American Agents for Libraries, 17 Henrietta-st., Covent Garden, W. C.), are Agents for the sale of THE TRIBUNE. They will also receive SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS.

Terms of the Tribune.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

Mail subscribers, 1 copy, 1 year—311 numbers.	$10.00

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

1 copy, 1 year—104 numbers	$4.00
2 copies, do.	7.00
5 copies, or over, for each copy	3.00

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

1 copy, 1 year—52 numbers	$2.50

Clubs of five or over, $2 per copy, and an extra copy for every Club of ten.

Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

An important Proclamation from President Johnson, this morning published, opens all the ports of the United States to foreign trade except those of the State of Texas. Thus rapidly do we return to a condition of perfect peace.

SOUTHERN LABOR.

The South has for four years been passing through the fires of revolution, and now sits amid their ashes and ruins. Fields untilled; farmers without animals or seed; a million widows and orphans famishing in rags; whole counties wherefrom at least half the buildings have been burned; the charred remnants of mills, factories and workshops almost everywhere; rivers without steamboats and railroads without bridges—such is the South to-day. And, when it is indispensable, not to the prosperity but to the very existence of her people, that the South shall for the present be a hive of industry and production—every one working with hoe and spade, or even with bare hands or a bit of shingle, to get something planted toward a crop this season, the cry is raised that *Labor* is scarce at the South—that the Poor Whites lack the habit of industry, while the Blacks identify freedom with idleness—so that the more energetic planters talk of sending North for German or other foreign-born laborers to help them in their urgent need.

This representation, we are sure, does injustice to both classes of the Southern Poor. The rural Whites are not, indeed, habituated to persistent, energetic labor. Living on the wooded outskirts of great men's plantations, hunting, fishing, with a cow running at large, and a pig ditto; often buying of negroes for a song products stolen from their master's stores; making an odd $5 to $20 occasionally by tracking out and hunting down a fugitive slave, there are a good many Whites at the South to whom steady daily labor does not seem natural, and who would rather live by almost anything else. The Blacks, on the other hand, are inured to labor, but are naturally fearful that they will be reduced again to bondage. Distrust is the slave's first lesson; he is early taught to regard the master race as his enemies and oppressors, and to put a sinister construction on their every act and word. Sambo has a painful recollection that he was till yesterday a slave; to-day, he is free; but how is it as to to-morrow? Old *Massa* admits (rather sulkily) that he is now free, the Yankee soldiers being at hand; but next Fall they will be gone; and how shall he be assured that Massa will then pay him the wages he now promises? May he not give him a savage flogging instead, telling him to go back to his work and never speak of freedom and wages again or he will catch another and severer? Herein the negro argues rationally, logically from all the premises within his reach. He naturally says, "Better go hungry and ragged till the Main Question is settled: I can but starve at the worst, and, if I must die, I will at least die free." Hence, we have widely differed from most of our friends in preferring to close the Rebellion by a treaty or capitulation, rather than by its unconditional overthrow; for it seemed to us of the highest consequence that the freedom of the Blacks should be placed under the guarantee of an explicit compact to which representatives of their late masters were subscribing parties. A large majority, however, have thought otherwise; and their view has prevailed.

We hear that many of the Blacks, thoroughly distrusting their old masters, place all confidence in the Yankees who have recently come among them, and will work for these on almost any terms. We regret this; for, while many of these Yankees will justify that confidence, others will grossly abuse it. New-England produces many of the best specimens of the human race, and, along with these, some of the very meanest beings that ever stood on two legs—cunning, rapacious, hypocritical, ever ready to skin a flint with a borrowed knife and make (for others) a soup out of the peelings. This class soon become too well known at home—"run out," as the phrase is—when they wander all over the earth, snuffling and swindling, to the injury and shame of the land that bore them and cast them out. Now let it be generally presumed by the ignorant Blacks of the South that a Yankee, *because* a Yankee, is necessarily their friend, and this unclean brood will overspread the South like locusts, starting schools and prayer-meetings, at every cross-roads, getting hold of abandoned or confiscated plantations and hiring laborers right and left, cutting timber here, trying out tar and turpentine there, and growing corn, cotton, rice and sugar, which they will have sold at the earliest day and run away with the proceeds, leaving the negroes in rags and foodless, with Winter just coming on. "Trust thyself" is the very first maxim to be impressed on the ignorant Blacks; take no man's fair words as substantial verities, but insist on being paid as you go.

Cash Payment—so much for so much—we beg the new Superintendent of Freedmen's Affairs to make this the touchstone of all professions. No one has a moral right to ask these ragged, hungry beings to wait till the crop is sold for their pay. To do this is to share all the risks of cultivation; and why should they share the risk who are not to share the profit? They need every penny they can earn—need it as fast as they can earn it—and it should be insisted that they be paid accordingly.

He who proposes to work a plantation by free labor should fill up a small store with Flour, Meal, Bacon, Tea, Coffee, serviceable Fabrics, and whatever else is most needed by his laborers, provide himself with a moderate supply of Greenbacks, and then say, "I want labor; I will pay so much per day for it; your money will be ready at sundown, and the store will open at that hour. I shall keep everything you need; but you are at perfect liberty to trade elsewhere if you think you can do so to advantage. At the week's end, I shall grade you into three classes according to my judgment of your efficiency; if any are not satisfied with my estimate of their performance, they can of course try elsewhere." Practically, little money would be required—far less than to maintain weekly payments; for every one would want food or clothing quite as fast as he could earn it, and of $100 paid at sunset for labor, at least $90 would be in the store-till next morning. And he who would thus pay each night a fair price in money for each day's work would never want labor, White or Black. No one works in another's field from the love of it: he works because he wants what the recompense of his labor will buy for him; and you can make even Indians work by paying cash down each night and keeping a store adapted to their wants. With Whites or Negroes, there is no difficulty whatever. We speak from long experience of Free Labor in every capacity, when we say that Cash Payment and fair treatment will enable a planter to choose his hands, to grade them, to make them every way comfortable and contented, with each child at school at least half the year, yet make Cotton or Sugar cheaper than any slaveholder ever did or could. He who inherited a hundred negroes might of course live easily from their labor; but, as between buying field-hands and hiring them, the advantage is all on the side of the hirer. There are not a dozen factories or machine-shops in the North that could pay their way if the managers had to buy and pay for their workmen.

—"But how are old planters to pay wages daily? They have no money."

Then let them sell a part of their lands. Sell just enough to grow a crop with; then sell that crop to grow the next with, and so on. Sell patches of ground and cabins to the laborers you want to keep; sell to Yankee sutlers, to any one who will pay, and learn the truth that the area cultivated is of little consequence—that the amount of your crop is determined by the capacity and labor employed in producing it. An English farmer insists that what men most need to know, yet *do n't* know, is—How much land there is in an acre. He says nobody has ever yet found out. We have n't a shadow of doubt that if the planters of the South were universally to sell off half their lands respectively and apply to the residue all the labor, skill, management, fertilizers, &c., that they now bestow on the whole, they would produce more than they now do. We trust they will do this in time; but, since buyers are few and shy, we would have them sell this year just enough to pay the labor they require to grow a crop. Having that, they can do anything thereafter.

Yet there is more money at the South than is generally supposed, to say nothing of the Millions' worth of Cotton, &c., that are to come out so soon as railroads can be repaired and business settle into the channels of peace. Much of it must await the swelling of the rivers with the rains of next November; but it can be sold for cash long before that. And Peace will bring money as well as produce out of all manner of hiding-places. A few days since, a Georgia planter found it necessary that he should come North on business, but had no money. He stated the difficulty to his wife, who suggested that she guessed the negroes could find some if they would. The negroes were conferred with; and, on being assured that it was all right, they went out severally and dug up, here a $5 piece, there two or three such, in another place a handfull of silver, and handed it over, until the planter had enough, and came off with his pocket full of as good money as any one need want.

We make these suggestions as a well-meant contribution to a prompt resettlement of the South on a basis of Free Labor. Every section, every class, is concerned in this problem; those lately in rebellion seem to be taking hold of it as frankly and manfully as any. Let us all help to make the transition as easy and speedy as possible.

THE GRAND REVIEW.

Such a spectacle as no other Continent ever saw, as this Continent will never see again, ended on Wednesday. The great armies that have saved the Union passed up Pennsylvania-Avenue, out of mortal sight and into ever-lasting history. Henceforth they exist only in name. The Army of the Potomac, the Army of the Tennessee, the Army of Georgia—they are names to conjure with forever, but the terrible force of them in battle has been wielded for four years only to vanish in a day, and to leave behind them results greater than themselves.

Such a pageant as Tuesday and Wednesday witnessed is an event that has to search wide for precedent or parallel. From the times of Napoleon when one or two spectacles possibly equaled this in mere numbers, there is nothing to help the flight of the imagination till far back in ancient history where we may fancy the myriads of Darius passing in review before the tragedy of Arbela had piled the Persian host in hecatombs on the plain which their Macedonian conquerors trod. But the great armies of old history, of Darius or of Xerxes are shadows, while the great armies of to-day are living and breathing men. Those were the slavish instruments of tyranny and ambition; these are the right hands of a Nation struggling for its own life and the immortality of the Republic.

And these armies of ours passed in review before no ordinary spectators. The armies themselves—what are they? The Two Hundred Thousand Men who tramped with feet of flesh and blood by the White House—who are they but the sad survivors of successive armies of dead Heroes whose earlier fate gave life to their remaining comrades and to the Republic? Past what do they file in quick procession Tuesday and Wednesday of this week and this memorable year? Past a tenantless White House from which has gone out the dead corse of Him who had earned the right to view this triumphal march! We know not on which to think most sorrowfully—the emptiness of the President's Mansion or the thinness of those soldier-ranks, where every living man seems to be accompanied by innumerable shadows of departed patriot warriors. Illustrious Dead are they all—more illustrious than any living—possessed of a more sacred and enduring fame than any who yet tread this whirling globe.

Nor is the mind carried backward only in its survey of this miraculous procession. We think of those who look on, as well as of those who pass by. There stands the President whose hands are uplifted by these thronging thousands and who sees in them the visible support of his Government. There is the great commander whose all-embracing genius has saved the Nation. There are the representatives of the Executive, Legislative, Judicial Departments—each one thankful to the army that he has a department to administer. There are the diplomatic representatives of the great Powers of Christendom—gazing with earnest eyes on this demonstration of the greatest power of all; conscious that no European sovereignty could match this marvelous demonstration of Democratic supremacy. And there—whether far or near, whether from the steps of the White House or from the prairies of the West, or the shores of the Atlantic, or the summits of the mountains that divide a continent—there is the American people looking reverently, admiringly, affectionately on this march of their brothers through their capital, and like them inspired, uplifted, and strengthened by the occasion. No need to draw a lesson from it—still less to applaud those who make part of it. We but echo the cry of the army and of the People into whom the army will in a moment melt, Live the Republic—one and indivisible forever!

THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

The Proceedings on Tuesday.

The Court met at the usual hour on Tuesday. Col. Burnett, the Judge-Advocate, remarked that four or five witnesses were yet to be examined with reference to the accused. Some of them were in Baltimore and some in Washington, but the latter had not been able to cross the line of the military review to reach the court. The testimony taken on the 22d was read. Judge-Advocate-General Holt briefly stated the difficulty of procuring the attendance of witnesses at this time, and, after a brief consultation, the Court adjourned till Thursday. The proceedings on previous days will be found on the third page of this issue.

Incidents Connected with the Trial—Booth's Body.

The prisoners are properly cared for and fed, an attendant being constantly on duty at each cell. In the case of Mrs. Surratt the prison diet has been varied somewhat, to the extent of allowing her toast, &c., when she has been ill. She spends most of her time in reading a prayer-book. Herrold's mood is mercurial, sometimes exuberantly buoyant, and sometimes as much depressed. Mudd pays considerable attention to his personal appearance, and is particular as to cleanliness of body. Like Mrs. Surratt, he occupies much of his time in reading religious books. Atzerodt is stolid and uncommunicative for the most part. O'Laughlin conducts himself quietly; seems to feel his situation the most deeply of any of the prisoners, and walks his cell much of the time. Payne displays the same cool audacity invariably, whether in his cell or in the court-room; and exhibits not unfrequently that devil-may-care reckless spirit of good humor that springs from high physical condition. Arnold appears in his cell as in the court-room, quiet and pleasant, and gives his attendants little trouble. Spangler, despite his lugubrious face, is said to be uniformly light-hearted and exceedingly talkative.

A correspondent of *The News*, who, by way of illustration, spoke of the disfigurement of Booth's lifeless remains as rumor told the tale, now says: "For the honor of the country, I am glad to say, there is no truth in the shocking tale. Booth's body was buried without disfigurement. It was buried in secret and in the night, and no stone marks, or ever will mark the spot—but this was the choice of his family. The body was given to them. They had it carried far away to the North—away beyond New-York—and there interred, and there to remain until the last day, when the quick and the dead are to be judged."

THE YELLOW FEVER PLOT.

Dr. Blackburn Arrested at Montreal—Further Developments of the Plot—The Origin of the Scheme.

Dr. Blackburn, who shipped infected clothing from Bermuda, was arrested in Montreal on the 18th, on a warrant from Toronto, for breach of the neutrality laws. He was taken to Toronto, and gave bail to the amount of $1,400. Since his arrest he has turned Catholic. He declares his innocence.

A Detroit paper gives some further particulars of the plot. It says that the scheme originated with Dr. Blackburn, who was Confederate agent of the State of Mississippi. Ex-Gov. Willey of that State gave him an order for several hundred bales of cotton, which he was to sell, and employ the proceeds in consummating his scheme. It is said that the Rebel Government did not officially sanction the scheme, though several leading Rebels strongly favored it. The associate of the Doctor was one J. W. Harris, a Rebel refugee from Arkansas. Harris says that Blackburn broached the scheme to him in Montreal, and promised him $60,000 from the Rebel Government in case he would carry it out. Holcomb, Larry McDonald, and a Dr. Robinson were among the Canadian Rebels connected with the plot. According to instructions, Harris went to Halifax in June, 1864, where Blackburn joined him, having just arrived from Bermuda with several trunks filled with infected clothing. Among them was a valise filled with very elegant shirts, etc., which they wished him to present to President Lincoln, but he refused. The goods were smuggled into Boston, and one trunk of clothing was afterward sold in Washington. Harris attempted to accompany the goods to Norfolk and Newbern, but was prevented by Gen. Butler's non-intercourse orders, but he made arrangements with a sutler named Myers, of Boston, to sell the small trunk in Norfolk and the other two at Newbern, the proceeds to be forwarded to Baltimore. He gave as a reason for sales at the special points, that he wanted to test the market, and if these went off well he would have many more to sell. One trunk contained 70 shirts and 6 coats—the others 150 and 25 shirts respectively. After this arrangement with the sutler, Harris returned to Toronto. Dr. Blackburn telegraphed from Montreal to meet him there, and he set out for that city. "At Hamilton Depot," says Harris, "I met Holcomb and C. C. Clay. They shook hands with me, and congratulated me on making an independent fortune. Holcomb said the Confederate Government had appropriated $200,000 to carry the expedition through." Harris afterward went back to Canada, where he met Blackburn, who told him he had made arrangements with Jake Thompson for him to draw what money he needed, as his family was suffering. Thompson gave him $50, which was all the money he received (except $50 from Blackburn. Harris heard Thompson, Cleary, Clay, Blackburn, McDonald, etc., speak of the yellow fever in Newbern; wonder why it did not take in the other places. When at Niagara, McGregor, Clay, Holcomb, Preston and Dr. Blackburn, said they would raise $1,000,000, bring an immense quantity of clothes, infect them with small pox and diseases which would rage in cold climates; yellow fever for Southern towns; send the goods to Liverpool and tranship them from there to the various places in the North. Harris finally became disgusted at getting no money, and made the statements given. They were taken from his own lips by a citizen of Montreal, and are thought to be true.

Dr. Blackburn's Counsel Denies the Authority of the Court.

TORONTO, Wednesday, May 24, 1865.

The evidence in the case of Dr. Blackburn, published to-day, gives details of the yellow fever plot. The testimony of the principal witnesses is corroborated by the affidavits of Mr. Cleary and W. J. Hall, both Southerners.

The counsel for the defense admitted the evidence, but contended that there was no decided authority in support of the prosecution for conspiracy to murder in a foreign country, and that it was not punishable by the common law in England, unless it was contemplated to murder the head of a Government.

MOVEMENTS OF JEFF. DAVIS.

He is Consigned to the Casemates at Fortress Monroe—C. C. Clay and Others Accompany Him—Mrs. Davis and Party to be Sent South.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, May 22, 1865.

At one o'clock this afternoon the steamer Silas B. Pierce left Baltimore wharf at this place with Brevet-Major-Gen. Miles, accompanied by other officers of prominence, and proceeded immediately to the steamer William P. Clyde, at anchor in the stream, with Jeff. Davis and remainder of the Rebel party on board. An hour, perhaps sufficient to give departing Rebels time to take a long farewell of friends and dear ones, was awarded them. The harb[illegible]ually is crowded with all kinds and cla[illegible]els, to-day looked almost deserted. Scar[illegible] sail vessels could be counted, and even the[illegible] dull and listless. Col. Roberts, Commander of Fortress Monroe, perceiving the absolute necessity of maintaining strict discipline in conformity with the wishes of the Government, that the transfer of the Rebel party to Fortress Monroe should be conducted in as quiet a manner as possible, very early in the morning stationed guards in the immediate vicinity of the casements, wherein are cells intended for the incarceration of the prisoners, and also along the ravines, paths and routes they would be obliged to traverse while en route to the Fortress. In a short time after the Pierce reached the wharf the prisoners began to land. Such were the arrangements strictly enforced by the military authorities, that no person was allowed to approach the wharf where the prisoners landed except at a distance of over 500 yards. As the prisoners marched up the wharf, preceded by a guard of their captors of the 4th Michigan cavalry, the tall, spare form of Jeff. Davis, dressed in gray clothes and wearing a light felt hat, could be easily discerned. As soon as the prisoners were all ashore, they were marched up along the beach to the sallyport of the water-battery in the rear of the Fortress, and thence to their cells in the second tier of casemates. Clement C. Clay accompanied Jeff. Davis inside the Fortress, and also, it is supposed, the largest portion of his personal staff. Mrs. Davis and her four children, her brother and sister and the wife of Clement C. Clay remain on board the steamer Clyde, and, it is thought, will be sent South this evening, as orders [illegible] been received from the War Department [illegible] them from going North. The parting betw[illegible] and his family is described to have bee[illegible] tremely affecting nature, during which the [illegible] of the once ambitious and desperate Rebel [illegible] were completely overcome. Major-Gen. Halleck has been here during the past three days superintending the arrangements made for the confinement of the Rebel prisoners. Stringent orders in relation to visiting the Fortress have been issued, and all civilians are prohibited from entering it, unless duly provided with a pass from Major-Gen. Halleck.

The Latest from Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, May 23, 1865.

Jefferson Davis and Clement C. Clay, after having been taken yesterday afternoon from the steamer Clyde, were immediately escorted inside the fort and at once placed in the closest confinement in the cells prepared for their reception in the second tier casemates. They occupy cells adjacent to each other and are very carefully guarded by two officers and twenty men of the 3d Pennsylvania Artillery.

Mrs. Davis and family and the wife of Clement C. Clay remain on board the steamer Clyde, which has been coaling all day preparatory to carrying them to Col. Prichard's command southward again.

The strictest regulations are being enforced by the military authorities respecting persons visiting the Fortress. By order of the Secretary of War, no one either civil or military is allowed to enter the Fortress unless provided with papers which are furnished very sparingly to the Commander of the post.

Davis to be Indicted.

Special Dispatch to The Philadelphia Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 22, 1865.

The elder Blair was called before the Grand Jury to-day of Chief Justice Carter's United States Court, and testified as to the acts of treason committed by Jeff. Davis. They agreed to report a true bill, which will be done to-morrow. This action is understood to be in conformity with the wishes of the Administration.

THE LAST OF THE "STONEWALL."

She Surrenders to the Cuban Authorities.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 20, 1865.

We have no news from abroad of interest, and the all-absorbing topic is the Stonewall. There have been as many rumors as relators, each making a report for himself.

It had been rumored that Capt. Paige wished to surrender on the same terms as those extended to Gen. Lee, so Capt. Boggs of the Connecticut, who had some experience with Rebel rams at the taking of New-Orleans, sent him a note demanding his surrender, and proffering the terms extended to Gen. Lee. The reply was that present instructions from his Government did not permit him to accept the offer of Capt. Boggs.

From the news lately received from the United States, Capt. Paige probably concluded he would not be likely for some time to receive instructions from his Government, so he applied to Gen. Dulce to deliver the vessel up to him, on condition that she should never be delivered up to the United States. Gen. Dulce immediately and firmly refused, stating that had he demanded her surrender they might have claimed conditions, but as they had come to him voluntarily to surrender her into his hands he would accept no conditions whatever, but would receive her as a deposit. This was finally agreed to and the officers and men put ashore, a guard of Spanish marines taking custody of the ram. Gen. Dulce then wrote to Gen. de Marina stating the facts and the Auditor de Guerra with some artillery officers then proceeded on board and took an inventory of everything on board of the Stonewall. When this is concluded she will be taken to the arsenal and remain there without a flag until further orders. The flag was hauled down last night and was not hoisted this morning. So the Spanish authorities did not have to lower it. Most of the crew were Spaniards and Portuguese and a hard-looking set of scoundrels they are. Large numbers of them had deserted.

The Portuguese Consul has shipped four of the deserters, and there are four more in jail for getting in a row the other night.

As an immediate consequence of the visit of the Columbia to Key West, the Powhatan, Commander Werden, came into port fully determined to attack this formidable monster, and attempt to board her in case she should go out. She was soon followed by the Aries, Connecticut, and several others. All were lying off the port ready to attack her.

THE GRAND REVIEW.

WASHINGTON ALIVE WITH HEROES.

150,000 Veterans in Line.

The Review of the Army of the Potomac—The Cavalry in the Van—Honors to Gen. Custer—The Ninth Corps Lead the Infantry—The Fifth and Second Corps Follow—Magnificent Appearance of the Veterans—Immense Crowd of Spectators—Scenes and Incidents.

On Tuesday morning, according to general orders, the Army of the Potomac entered Washington, and were reviewed by the President. The weather was everything that could be desired. The atmosphere was pleasant, the sun shone with unclouded splendor, and the recent rains had laid the dust, thus rendering the streets in good marching condition. Thousands of persons, including many from other cities who had specially come to see the pageant, lined the sidewalks from the Capitol to the Executive Mansion, a distance of a mile and a half, while windows and balconies and all eligible positions, including housetops, were occupied by deeply interested spectators. All public business was suspended, and there was a general holiday. The Capitol bore the motto, in large letters, "The only national debt we never can pay is the debt we owe to the victorious Union soldiers." The national flag flew from all the public buildings, while from the windows on the line of procession the Stars and Stripes were profusely displayed.

At 9 o'clock the seemingly interminable lines of bristling bayonets and flashing sabers, borne by the boys in Federal blue commenced to unfold themselves around the National Capitol where, as was meet, the children of the city to the number of many thousands had come to greet the battle-worn and scarred heroes of the Republic with banners, mottoes, songs of cheer, garlands of flowers and approving smiles. The immense column moved in the following order: Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Major-Gen. Meade commanding; General Staff Headquarters Squadron; 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, Capt. Flint commanding; Cavalry Corps, Major Gen. Merritt commanding; General Staff Headquarters—Escort, 5th United States Cavalry, Lieut. Urban commanding; Third Cavalry Division, Major-Gen. Custer commanding. This officer was vociferously cheered at various points of the line, and was somewhat encumbered by wreaths and bouquets, which had been presented to him, and which he appreciatingly carried with his left arm. Other officers were similarly honored by cheers and floral gifts and the waving of handkerchiefs by ladies. Next followed the Second and First Cavalry Divisions, commanded respectively by Brevet-Major-Gen. Davies and Brevet-Major-Gen. Devens; the Horse Artillery Brigade, the Provost-Marshal-General's Brigade, and the Engineer Brigade. The troops comprising these bodies were composed in large part from New-York, West Virginia, Vermont, Connecticut, Ohio, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Michigan. Ninth Corps, Major-Gen. Parke commanding, the First Division, commanded by Brevet-Major-Gen. Wilcox, the Second Division, by Brig.-Gen. Griffin, and the Third Division, by Brevet-Brig.-Gen. Curtin. These troops were from Missouri, Michigan, New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, Massachusetts, New-Jersey, Rhode Island, New-Hampshire, Vermont and Maine. Next followed a division of the Nineteenth Army Corps, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Dwight, including an Artillery Brigade, the troops being from Maine, New-York, Vermont, Connecticut and Massachusetts. The Fifth Corps, Brevet-Maj.-Gen. Chas. Griffin commanding; the First Division, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Chamberlin; the Second Division by Brevet-Major-Gen. Ayres, and the Third Division by Brevet-Major-Gen. Crawford. These troops were composed of volunteers from Pennsylvania, New-York, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Maryland, Delaware, Wisconsin, with the United States Artillery. Next came the Second Corps, Major-Gen. Humphreys commanding. The First Division was commanded by Brevet-Brig.-Gen. Ramsey; the Second by Brevet-Brig.-Gen. Barlow and the Third by Brevet-Brig.-Gen. Mott. The troops were principally from New-York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Delaware, Ohio, West Virginia, New-Jersey, Connecticut, Maine and Indiana.

Every available space where human feet could stand or hands could cling, was appropriated long before the prancing steeds of Sheridan's cavalry led the advance up Pennsylvania-ave. Stands, staging, boxes, tables, chairs, vehicles, lamp-posts, in[illegible] everything that promised a look-out, was crowded to suffocation with eager people. Windows, balconies and housetops were even more densely packed. Indeed, the mass of civilians pressing their eager homage upon these soldiers coming home from the war, was a sight long to be remembered and attaining to the grandly sublime, as an independent pageant; but when the fiery cavalry steeds, prancing to their well-known bugle notes; the long lines of infantry with burnished arms flashing in the sunlight; the thundering rattle of artillery wheels in an unceasing surging mass, swept along through the day, how shall words be found to express the fervent, sacred emotions stirred within every heart!

The troops as they moved along Pennsylvania-ave. presented a grand appearance, all arms of the service being represented in full force. The occasional insertion of a body of Zouaves served to relieve the sameness. The dark and light blue uniforms gave a fine effect to the spectacle. Looking up the broad Pennsylvania-ave., there was a continuous moving line as far as the eye could reach of National, State, division, brigade, regiment and other flags. Some of them were new, the stars of gold leaf glittering in the sun, and these contrasted strongly with flags borne in the procession tattered in battle or mere shreds. Other flags were thickly covered with names and dates of battle-fields where victories were won by these proud veterans. The flagstaffs were decorated with flowers, and very many bouquets hung from the muzzles of muskets. These troops did not, as to dress, present a war-worn appearance; they were all well and cleanly clad, and their fine marching elicited praise from every tongue. On the south side of the avenue, fronting the Executive Mansion, a stand was built, handsomely and heavily festooned with national flags. At various points were the inscriptions, "Atlanta," "Wilderness," "Stone River," "South Mountain," "Shiloh," "Vicksburg," "Savannah," "Richmond," "Petersburg," and "Coal Harbor." This stand was in part occupied by President Johnson, members of the Cabinet, Gens. Grant and Sherman, and other distinguished army officers. On the left were members of the diplomatic corps and their families, 200 tickets having been issued to this class of spectators. On the stands provided for the purpose were George Bancroft and the following-named Governors of States: Crapo, Buckingham, Andrew, Fenton, Fairchilds, Bradford, Curtin, Smith; Senators Wade, Sherman, Wilson, Johnson, Chandler, Harris, Hendrickson, Dixon, Foster, Morgan, Conness, Lane of Kansas, and Representatives Schenck, Hooper, Marston, Lynch, Hayes, Porter, Kelley, Jenckes, Loan and ex-Speaker Grow. There were at least 30 naval officers bearing the highest rank, and as many army officers, including Gens. Hancock, Wilcox, Cadwallader, Hitchcock, Newton and Rawlins. As the corps and divisions passed in review of the President and Lieut.-Gen. Grant, their commanders severally left the column and took seats on the platform. The Judges of the Courts, the Chiefs of the Government Bureaus, and other public officers were similarly accommodated. The crowd in that part of the city was extremely dense, it being the main point of attraction, and the reviewing place where was assembled the highest dignitaries.

Gen. Custer rode a powerful horse; at times he became restive and ungovernable; when near the Treasury Department the animal madly dashed forward to the head of the line. The General vainly attempted to check his courser, at the same time endeavoring to retain the weight of flowers which had previously been placed upon him. In the flight the General lost his hat. He finally conquered his horse and rejoined his column. Passing the President's stand he made a low bow and was applauded by the multitude.

Five thousand children participated, handsomely decorated by red, white and blue rosettes, flags, banners, &c., &c., of all sizes and descriptions, supplied with a vast number of bouquets and wreaths. The officers and men received these bouquets by thousands, the children meanwhile singing, "When Johnny comes marching home again," and other patriotic songs. The absence of all the negroes from the old Ninth Corps was noticed and freely commented on by those who may have forgotten that they were organized into a separate corps. From the portico of the Treasury Department the flag of the Treasury Guard Regiment was displayed, the lower portion tattered and torn, not by battle, but by the spur of Booth, the assassin, as he jumped from the box at Ford's Theater to the stage on the night of the assassination. A placard appended stated this fact, and it attracted much attention. Between the rear of the Ninth Corps and the advance of the Fifth Corps there was an interval of 10 or 15 minutes. An immense number of persons rushed into the opening which was in front of the stand occupied by President Johnson, Gen. Grant and the members of the Cabinet, and gave each one repeated cheers. These gentlemen severally rose and bowed their acknowledgment of the honors.

The troops occupied six hours in the review, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. In military phrase, the "cadence step" was taken from the Capitol to Seventeenth-st., from which point the various organizations proceeded on the march to their separate quarters. The review is spoken of as the greatest which has taken place on this continent. It was a grand affair and suggestive of the trials and victories of the Army of the Potomac.

Gen. Sherman's Army Pass in Review—A Magnificent Ovation—Splendid Appearance of the Boys Who "Marched Down to the Sea"—The Heroes Showered with Bouquets.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 24, 1865.

We have had another bright, and in all other respects, charming day for the review of the Armies of the Tennessee and Georgia. The sidewalks of Pennsylvania-ave., at all elevated points, were to-day, as yesterday, occupied by deeply interested spectators. Fresh arrivals this morning augmented the already large number of strangers who had especially visited Washington to witness the grand military parade.

The tastefully decorated stands near the Executive Mansion were again occupied by President Johnson, members of the Cabinet and Lieut.-Gen. Grant, together with distinguished army and navy officers, Chiefs of Executive Bureaus, the Diplomatic Corps and families, and other personages. The vicinity of the reviewing point was densely crowded over a larger area than yesterday, this locality being the most attractive.

The Army of the Tennessee moved from the Capitol at 9 o'clock this morning, proceeding toward the Executive Mansion. At the head of the column rode Major-Gen. Sherman, who was vociferously cheered all along the line, while many clapped their hands, and others waved their handkerchiefs and miniature flags. The greeting of this hero was in the highest degree enthusiastic. He had been presented with two large wreaths of flowers, one of which had been placed around his horse's neck, the other hung upon his own shoulder. Major-Gen. Sherman was accompanied by Major-Gen. Howard, formerly in command of the Army of the James. Next followed Major-Gen. Logan, Staff and Escort. He yesterday assumed command of this army. Major-Gen. Hogan appeared at the head of the command. This Corps is composed of troops from Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin. The Seventeenth Army Corps was preceded by its commander, Major-Gen. Blair, with his Staff, followed by the Headquarter's Escort. The troops of this Corps are from Illinois, Ohio, New-York, Wisconsin, Indiana, Minnesota, and Michigan. The next in review was the Army of Georgia, Major-Gen. Slocum commanding, who rode at the head of this column.

The Twentieth Corps was commanded by Major-Gen. Mower, and composed of Volunteers from Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New-York, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Ohio, Delaware, Indiana and Michigan. This was succeeded by the Fourteenth Army Corps, Brevet-Major-Gen. J. C. Davies commanding. It was composed of Volunteers from Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, New-York, Minnesota and Kentucky. The respective commanders of the armies, divisions and brigades bore upon their persons profusions of flowers, which had been bestowed in acknowledgment of their heroic deeds; and as they passed along the line cheers were given and handkerchiefs and flags waved by those who chose this mode of testifying their gratitude for the gallant services of both officers and men. None seemed to be weary of continuous gazing at the troops, as there was always presented something of increased interest.

The armies represented all branches and divisions of the service—cavalry, artillery, and infantry, with sufficient variety in trimmings and appointments to relieve the general sameness of uniform; and several regiments of Zouaves contributed to produce this effect. There was an extensive flashing of drawn swords, bayonets, and polished brass cannon in the clear sunlight. Sections of pontoon bridges, and ambulances and stretchers, and even heavy wagons, were features in the procession.

There was also a fair representation of the spade and ax department, the implements being carried on the shoulders of both white and black soldiers. Much amusement was occasioned by a display of pack horses and mules. They were all heavily loaded with commissary supplies, including chickens. A coon, a dog, and a goat were comfortably fastened to three of the saddles; these were the pets of soldiers. Two black soldiers of largest size, riding on very small mules, their feet nearly touching the ground, was regarded as a comic scene in connection with this part of the display, and occasioned general laughter.

An interesting feature in the grand military parade was the exhibition of flags and banners of various patterns, some of them entirely new; others were carried, torn by bullets and reduced to shreds; while others, entire as to material, were faded by exposure to the weather or blackened by the smoke of battle. Several staffs were carried, from which the flags had been shot away. All the spear-heads were ornamented with flowers either in boquets or wreaths. It was remarked, as in contrast to the Army of the Potomac, that the troops composing the Armies of Georgia and Tennessee wore the wide-brim felt hats, regulation pattern. Their appearance in all respects was equal to that of the Army of the Potomac, notwithstanding they had performed more marching service. Their general movements were much admired and accordingly applauded. The Commander of each army, and corps and division, attended by one staff officer, dismounted after passing the General-in-Chief, and joined him until his army, corps or division had passed the reviewing stand, when he remounted and joined his command. Officers commanding regiments presented swords on passing the reviewing officer, but company officers were not required to make such salutes.

Brigade bands or consolidated field music turned out and played as their brigades passed. One band to each division performed during the march from the Capitol to the Treasury building. After the troops passed the reviewing officer, they were marched to their respective quarters.

Secretary Seward, notwithstanding his severe physical affliction, took a deep interest in the review. Gen. Augur made him comfortable, and furnished him with a good position at the headquarters of the defenses of Washington, that he might witness the grand military display.

The Armies of Tennessee and Georgia occupied six hours in passing—the same length of time required yesterday for the review of the Army of the Potomac.

The following are a few of the incidents of the days: Previous to the march, a number of young ladies made their way through the crowds of spectators and sol-

diers on Capitol Hill, and festooned upon some of the officers bouquets, wreaths and garlands.

It has already been stated that Gen. Sherman led the advance to-day, accompanied by Gen. Howard, with bouquets in their hands, and their horses decorated with flowers. Upon reaching the western part of the city, a Veteran Reserve soldier approached Gen. Sherman with another bouquet, but the horse of the latter became restive, and he motioned the soldier back. "Give it to Howard," shouted the multitude; but he, too, having but one hand, could attend only to his prancing horse; so the veteran returned to his seat with his offering amid cheers on all sides. Riding to the western entrance of the Executive Mansion, Gen. Sherman dismounted, and with Gen. Howard and Staff joined the group on the stand. The reception given to Gen. Sherman exceeded in enthusiasm that extended to any other officer. Gens. Logan, John W. Geary and Frank Blair especially received the acclamations of the multitude.

As the head of Major-Gen. Frank P. Blair's Corps reached Fourteenth-st. in the marching column, some 150 gentlemen, mostly from Missouri, presented to the General a splendid banner, and to each of the officers of his staff a beautiful bouquet.

FROM MEMPHIS.

More of the Sultana Massacre—Without a Parallel—Speculators Shaky—Great Fall in Steamboat Stocks.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 14, 1865.

Over two weeks have elapsed since the unprecedented Sultana disaster, yet nearly every boat from below brings additional accounts of bodies found and buried. Passengers by the Olive Branch report the bodies of three soldiers found floating in the eddy at the mouth of Big Black River, which is 40 miles below Vicksburg, and 300 below the scene of the explosion. Yesterday, the body of a woman was discovered lodged in a drift pile, 20 miles below the city, by the picket-boat. She had probably sprang into the river in a panic as she had on only a night dress. Being in an unrecognizable condition, she was buried by the marines. I was present this morning on the St. Louis packet wharf-boat, at the making out of an estimate of number of lives lost. The data from which the estimate was derived are as nearly correct as can ever be procured and the result shows that no less than 1,469 human beings perished. I can think of no marine disaster of either ancient or modern times that parallels this one in point of destruction of life, unless it be that of the Royal George, which was blown up in the English Channel about fifty years ago, by the explosion of a magazine. It will long afford a gloomy and notable epoch in the history of steam navigation.

PANIC AMONG SPECULATORS.

The commercial situation here would seem to supply an argument in favor of the eternal unfitness of things and tend to prove the old aphorism not an axiom. The Free-Trade Order of Gen. Washburne produced a panic among all speculators, but more especially among those whose means have enabled them to deal in the kingly staple. The inevitable (and now occurring) fall of gold has kept cotton gradually declining for three weeks. Day before yesterday it came down with a "jolt," and to-day it ranges from 15 to 20 per cent lower than it did a week ago. With the exception of a few who are holding on for a reaction, all holders of cotton are throwing their stocks on the market. I happen to know of one party who had over 100 bales in store when the fall first began. It was decided not to sell at the reduced price, but to wait for another Union disaster. This morning the entire lot was closed out at a sacrifice of over $15,000.

But the most remarkable fall is that in the price of steamboat stocks. Boats that a month ago were worth $100,000, are not valued to-day at more than $70,000, and no sales at that price. The loss of Government employment, and the fact that Government will soon have nearly 100 vessels in the west to dispose of, cause the depreciation. The large Arago was in port yesterday, en route to Mobile, where her owners hope to make advantageous disposal of herself or her services.

J. L. M.

Stephens and Co. En Route for Fort Warren.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 24, 1865.

A dispatch from Woods Hall reports that the United States steamer Tuscarora passed there at 10 o'clock to-day, bound to Fort Warren, with Alexander H. Stephens and other Rebels destined for that place.

FROM AUGUSTA, Ga.

Heavy Haul of Rebel Specie—Confederate Currency by the Million—Silver Plenty—A New Paper.

The Augusta correspondent of *The Savannah Herald* writes May 17 as follows:

Lieut.-Col. York, Provost-Marshal on Gen. Grover's staff, has had turned over to him, and will take to Savannah to-day $243,000 of gold and silver, seized as property of the Confederate Government. $188,000 was taken from a Confederate baggage wagon, found in a by-road, and the balance was taken from various parties who had it in trust, but acknowledged that it belonged to the Confederate Government. Col. York will also take some millions of dollars in Confederate bonds and currency, enough to start a small paper mill.

Judge Parsons of Gen. Grover's staff will remain here to attend to several important cases requiring immediate adjudication.

Silver is plenty on the streets for change, and greenbacks are at par. There is a scarcity of small change, and if some shrewd one will only bring up his carpet bag full of fives and tens in postal currency I think he can easily dispose of them at par for silver half dollars.

The Constitutionalist has been revived, and the irrepressible Morse, proprietor of *The Chronicle and Sentinel*, has also got another competitor in the shape of *The Transcript*, a new evening paper.

Gen. Molineux still commands the city, and his measures are not complained of by any reasonable people.

FROM MEXICO.

Successes of the Republican Armies—Matamoros Abandoned by all its Inhabitants.

By Houston and Galveston papers we get confirmation of the Mexican news.

Negrete had captured Camargo-Chena, 75 miles from Camargo, and was marching on Matamoros, receiving reënforcements all the way. Col. Canales had joined him with 300 men, and Vidaurri was at Laredo with Benavides.

From Pisa del Aquila, 24th ult., we learn that on the 23d the Liberals attacked the Imperialists at Predras-Negras, and drove the latter out, taking possession of the place. The defeated Imperialists fled to the river, which they forded; some 50 of them, principally officers, succeeded in crossing the river on horseback, but the Liberals cut off the retreat of the rest and made them prisoners.

Gen. Lopez, who was driven out of Monterey by Gen. Negrete, had arrived at Matamoros with 1,400 men.

Cortenas was to have cut Lopez off, but supposing he would make for the river, started to head him off, and thus missed him.

Martial-law has been established in Matamoros, and Gen. Mejia has ordered that all foreigners take up arms in defense of the city, and has sent to Vera Cruz for assistance. There are goods in Matamoros to the value of $15,000,000 and the merchants have sent a petition to Maximilian to allow them to send these goods back whence they came, as there is no market for them there now, and they wish to be allowed to do without paying the duties on them in or out.

There is a perfect exodus of the inhabitants of Matamoros, all going to Brownsville.

We are told, under date of May 1, that a battle had commenced between Mejia and Negrete, and that the latter has 16 guns and the former 50.

Revolution in Hayti.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 24, 1865.

The schooner Pomona, Capt. Molineux, at this port, brings advices from Cape Haytien to May 13, by which we learn that a political revolution had taken place on the island.

The rebels, headed by a Col. Salnave, took possession of Cape Haytien on the 10th inst., without opposition from the Government troops, and not a gun was fired by either party.

It was a bloodless affair.

The towns of Gonaives and St. Marcs had also been taken by the rebels, and the people appeared to acquiesce in the change.

The leader of the rebellion, Col. Salnave, is the person who attempted to assassinate one of President Geffrard's ministers some months since.

A LOYAL CHURCH IN RALEIGH, N. C.—The following letter, addressed to Mr. H. L. Stuart of this city, in relation to the procuring of one of Jones's admirable historic busts of our late President, to be placed in the loyal African M. E. Church in Raleigh, will doubtless be read with much interest as showing the state of feeling in that late Rebel capital city. The bust will be forwarded immediately:

"RALEIGH, May 8, 1865.

"MY DEAR S.: The only church in this Rebel-cursed city that has paid any respect to the memory of our martyred President is the African Methodist Episcopal Church, which has been appropriately draped in mourning from the first reception of the news of the foul murder. The members held a meeting and passed a series of good resolutions, which were drawn by a former slave in this place. They now wish to place a bust of the good and great man upon a pedestal in their church, to remain there as a perpetual memorial of him who struck off their chains. They have directed me to order one immediately. I inclose a notice of one executed by T. D. Jones, copied into one of our papers here from THE N. Y. TRIBUNE, which is the bust desired. I now write you to ask you to fill the order, if possible, at once. I have told the brethren that you would do it, and I would like this loyal church, though black and despised, to set the white heathen a noble example. Address me here, care Department Headquarters. Very truly, your friend, ELIAS SMITH."

[Advertisements.]

AN ARTICLE OF TRUE MERIT.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for Throat Diseases and Coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit, which cannot be said of many other preparations in the market, which are really but weak imitations of the genuine Troches.

ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D.,
Late
PROFESSOR OF SURGERY AND CLINICAL MEDICINE
in the
ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF CINCINNATI,
is now
PERMANENTLY ESTABLISHED
in the City of New-York, and gives especial attention to
SURGERY AND CHRONIC DISEASES.
CANCER CURED.
The New-York Medical News and Cancer Journal says that Dr. Newton has examined and treated over FOUR HUNDRED CASES OF CANCER by the Eclectic Method of treatment discovered and first practiced by himself.
Office No. 22 East Eighteenth-st., first door west of Broadway. Hours for office Consultation from 8 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. every day.

A HINT TO BOTH SEXES.—HOW TO GAIN AND RETAIN AFFECTION.—It has frequently been suggested that PLANTATION BITTERS are, in another form, the "Elixir of Love" of the Ancients. That they do much to quiet "family jars," and reconcile fretful wives to cross husbands, we verily believe. When domestic quiet is restored and connubial felicity reigns supreme

"How great the charm, how sweet the bliss
That finds expression in a kiss."

A free and proper use of PLANTATION BITTERS will inspire the souls of both sexes with pure and high-toned sentiments of affection, and a capacity for rare and exquisite enjoyment in each other's society. Remember there is no place like home, and no passion like love—and nothing to link the two together and you to both like the great Family Blessing, PLANTATION BITTERS.

CONSTITUTION WATER
CURES FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
CURES INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.
CURES DIABETES.
CURES IRRITATION OF THE NECK BLADDER.
CURES GRAVEL.
CURES BRICK-RED DEPOSITS.
CURES MUCOUS OR MILKY DISCHARGES.
CURES BURNING OR PAINFUL URINATING.
CURES MENTAL DEPRESSION.
Sold by all Druggists.
MORGAN & ALLEN,
Wholesale Druggists, Agents No 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

ATLANTIC WHITE LEAD AND LINSEED OIL COMPANY.—Manufacturers of PURE WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, LITHARGE, GLASS MAKERS' RED LEAD, &c. Also LINSEED OIL, RAW, BOILED AND REFINED. For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & Co., General Agents, No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—No other preparation so exactly suits the various conditions of the human hair.

"HEADS OF THE PEOPLE."—Richard Cobden, the Orator and Reformer; Mrs. De Leadernier, the Dramatic Reader. The Siamese Twins and their Children; A Kaffir Witch Doctor, and the Assassin of the President, with Portraits. How to treat the Conquered; "Revenge;" A Sensible Prayer; Religion and Health; PHRENOLOGY EXAMINED; The Lepers; The Beard; Beauty on a Horse; Dangerous Eyes; "SIGNS OF CHARACTER;" Soul Life and Body Life; COURTSHIP AS IT SHOULD BE; with much other interesting and instructive matter, in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for June. Only 20 cents, by first post—Newsmen have it—Address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y. All the six Illustrated Nos. from Jan. to June, sent for $1.

DO NOT WASTE YOUR MONEY buying any of the numerous worthless articles called Gold Pens which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.
Avoid the shameless Upstarts whose lack of brains compels them to attempt IMITATION, even to the advertisement. If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

GROVER & BAKER'S First Premium Elastic Stitch and Lock Stitch SEWING MACHINES, No. 495 Broadway, N. Y.

POOR RICHARD'S EYE-WATER, a most remarkable article, and certain cure for weak and sore eyes. It needs but one trial to prove its virtues and strengthen sight. Sold by all Druggists everywhere. DEMAS BARNES & Co. Wholesale Agents, New-York City.

"IT WILL PAY"
To examine Quality and Prices of our
WHITE LEAD,
ZINC WHITE,
LINSEED OIL (raw and boiled),
ENGLISH ROOFING, COTTAGE COLORS, &c., &c.
F. A. WHITING & Co.,
Victoria White Lead Works,
No. 104 Water-st., New-York.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!
BLANK'S ITCH CERATE
will cure the Itch in thirty-six hours; also, cures Scald Head, Old Sores, and all Eruptions of the Skin; contains no mercury. Price 50 cents per box. For sale by DEMAS BARNES & Co., No. 21 Park-row, and all Druggists in New-York.

A PRIZE OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS is offered for a National Jubilee Song on the great moral results of the war. For particulars see the May or June Numbers of Demorest's Monthly.
W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 39 Beekman-st.

PILES! PILES! EXTERNAL OR INTERNAL!
DIARRHEA or DYSENTERY!
CURED!
By a New Invention. Price, $1 50. Sent free by mail. Dr. W. H. HALL, No. 696 Broadway, New-York City.

STAMMERING PERMANENTLY CURED BY BATES'S PATENT PRIZE SCIENTIFIC APPLIANCES.—For Pamphlet and Drawings, describing the same, address H. C. L. MEARS, No. 277 West-Twenty-third-st., New-York.

OLD EYES MADE NEW, without Spectacles, Doctor or Medicine. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

JEFFERS'S, No. 573 Broadway, is the BEST place to buy Ladies' and Children's Boots, Shoes, and Bathing Shoes. He is selling at about one-half last year's prices.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 24.

U. S. 6s, 1867	Pit.F.W.&C. 2d	Quicksil.Min.Co.
2,500........112	5,000......4. 91	50..........53¾
U.S. 6s, 1868, R'd	Cent. Bank.	200.2d call. 53¾
5,000........110	15..........98	Mich.So.&N.In.
U.S.6s, 1868, Cp.	Merch. Bank.	100..........60⅛
3,000........110¼	10..........111	600..........60⅛
U.S.6s, 1881, Cp.	Canton Co.	Illinois Central.
15,000........109	100..........36¾	100.....s30. 115⅛
U.S.6s, 5-20, R'gd	500..........36⅛	100.....s30. 116
5,000........103⅞	Del.& Hud.Can.	500..........117¼
U.S. 6s, 5-20 Cp.	70..........135	Clove. & Pitts.
10,000........103¼	Cumb. Coal pref.	1,000..........64
U.S.6s, 5-20, Cp.	500..........38⅛	200..........64⅛
new iss.	100..........38⅛	75..........64¼
4,000........103¼	200..........39	200.....b30. 64
3,500........103¼	Atlan. Mail S.S.	800..........64⅛
U.S. 5s, 10-40, c.	200..........146	Cleve. Col. Cin.
15,000........95	Cary Improve't.	18..........130
Treas.Notes,7.30	700..........16¾	Chicago & N.W.
first series.	N. Y. Central.	500..........26¼
10,000........99⅛	600..........92	Chic. & NW prf.
Second series.	60.....b30. 92⅛	200..........57
30,000........99⅛	600.2d call. 91¾	700..........57⅛
California 7s	100..........91⅛	300.....s15. 57
1,000........112	Erie.	100.....s30. 56⅞
O. & Miss. cert.	500..........73⅞	50..........57⅛
30,000........25¼	800..........73⅞	Cleve.&Tol.
40,000........25⅛	100.....s10. 73¾	200..........96
Erie 2d Mtg.1879	Erie preferred.	Chi. & R. I.
1,000........102¼	800..........83	200..........96
Mich. Cent. 8s,	Hudson River.	800..........96¼
new loan	100..........100¼	500.....s30 95
1,000........112	100.....s15.100	200.2d call. 96⅜
Mich.Sou.S.F.	200..........100	100.....s15. 96
2,000........98	100..........100⅛	Pitt.,F.W.&Ch.
Erie 5th Mtg.	Reading.	30..........94¾
6,000........94¼	400..........93¾	500..........94¾
Toledo & Wab.	200.....s30. 93	200..........94¾
1st Mtg. Ex.	500.....s15. 93	200..........94¾
1,000........91	31..........30	Chi.,Bur. & Qu.
P.Ft.W.&Chi. 1s		45..........106¼
1,000........102		

SECOND BOARD.

U.S.6s5-20c.n.is.	Chic. & N. West.	Erie.
1,500........103¼	300..........26¼	1,000..........74
3,000........103⅛	400.....b30. 26⅛	Hudson River.
Ohio & M. cert.	100..........26¼	200..........100
10,000........25½	Chi.&N.W.pref.	Reading.
50,000........25¼	100..........57	1,500..........94
Cum. Coal pref.	200..........57¼	Mich. So. & N.I.
500..........39¼	Chic. & R. I.	300.....s5. 60¼
400.....b30. 39¾	100..........95¾	200..........60
100.....b60. 39⅛	100..........95⅞	200.....b10 60⅜
Quicksilver.	200..........95⅞	100..........60
100..........54	100..........95¾	Illinois Central.
N. Y. Central.	Pitts.F.W.&Ch.	100..........117
100..........91⅞	200..........93¾	Clove. & Pitts.
100..........91¾	200..........93¾	800..........63¾

WEDNESDAY, May 24—P. M.

Gold is firm and tends upward under the demand for exchange. The opening rate was 132¼, advancing to 135¼, and closing at 134⅞.

Eleven p. m.—At the Evening Exchange Gold closed at 135⅛.

Gold bearing Governments were higher and sold very moderately. Leading dealers hold them firmly and are buyers rather than sellers. The 7.30s are now called at the Board, and are quoted 99⅛. The latest telegrams from London by the China quote 5-20s at 65¼@65⅛. In railway bonds little done. Bank shares are strong and offered in trifling lots.

Exchange is firm, and, in the absence of commercial bills, is wholly in the hands of the regular drawers, who are enabled to get quotations readily. The demand from parties visiting Europe has an important effect upon the market, and absorbs a large amount. The rates are Bankers' Sterling, 60 days, 110; Bankers' Sterling, 3 days, 110¾; Merchants', 109@109¼; Francs, long date, 5.12¼; Francs, short date, 5.10.

Money is offered to stock houses in abundance at 5@6 per cent, and at 7 per cent nothing of consequence is done. In commercial paper no change.

Labor is more abundant with farmers and railways and lower rates are readily accepted. The Erie has made a large saving in this department, and still greater ones are at hand. The cost of living is so much reduced that at the current wages labor is better paid than at the higher price. In the city rents are still dear to laborers, but this is not the case in the country, to an extent burdensome to laborers.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, $6,681,305 26—for Customs, $291,000; Payments, $9,556,017 90—on account of Loan, $253,000; Balance, $44,730,755 05.

The following shows the exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to foreign ports for the week ending May 22, and since the beginning of the year:

	1863.	1864.	1865.
For the week	$3,036,413	$3,736,032	$1,953,556
Previously reported	70,067,797	62,311,910	67,421,483
Since January 1	$73,104,209	$66,047,942	$69,375,039

The imports and exports at this port from July 1 to latest date, have been as follows:

	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.
Imports mdse	$163,679,495	$169,339,944	$135,053,557
Exports produce	166,891,835	143,620,473	194,541,829
Exports specie	50,298,887	50,768,427	31,775,549

The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia Banks for the past and previous week:

	Last week.	This week.		
Capital	$14,442,290	$14,442,290		
Loans	52,678,146	52,978,259	Inc.	$300,113
Specie	1,286,404	1,269,618	Dec.	16,784
Legaltenders	20,300,826	20,919,617	Inc.	168,783
Deposits	47,495,971	44,831,378	Dec.	2,664,593
Circulation	6,447,961	6,585,003	Inc.	137,042

The shipments of Coal by Pennsylvania Coal Companies for the week ending May 20 were:

	Tons.
By rail	14,017.17
Previously for 1865	156,209.17
Total	170,227.14
To same date, 1864	88,916.05
Increase	81,311.09

UNITED STATES 7.30 LOAN.

THIRD SERIES, $230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent interest per annum, known as the

7.30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These Bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds, *from State, County and Municipal Taxation, which adds from one to three per cent per annum to their value*, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

THE INTEREST AT 7.30 PER CENT AMOUNTS TO
ONE CENT PER DAY ON A ....$50 NOTE.
TWO CENTS PER DAY ON A ....$100 NOTE.
TEN CENTS PER DAY ON A ....$500 NOTE.
TWENTY CENTS PER DAY ON A ....$1,000 NOTE.
ONE DOLLAR PER DAY ON A ....$5,000 NOTE.

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent, instead of 7 3-10 in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices, that purchases made with six per cent in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent in currency. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

Now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than $230,000,000 of the Loan authorized by Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within sixty days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the Loan, the National Banks, State Banks and Private Bankers throughout the country, have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent,
No. 114 South Third-st.,
Philadelphia.

May 15, 1865.

NOAH L. WILSON, Pres't. D. W. VAUGHAN, Vice Pres't.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 80 Broadway, 4 doors from Wall-st., DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOVERNMENT SECURITY. ALL SIZES OF
7-30s
CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

This Bank allows to BANKS and BANKERS throughout the country FOUR PER CENT INTEREST on current daily balances, and collects on the most favorable terms.

ALFRED A. POST, Cashier.

Grain, Provisions, and other Markets.

WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1865.

ASHES—The market is dull and unchanged; sales at $7@$7 25 for Pots, and $7 50@$8 for Pearls.

BEESWAX—The market is dull and prices are lower, closing quiet at 40c. for Yellow Western and State.

COTTON—The market is dull, heavy and lower; sales of 560 bales, closing at 53c. for Middlings.

COFFEE—We hear of no sales to-day, but as the stock is much reduced and prospective arrivals light, holders generally refuse to sell unless at an advance.

CANDLES—Adamantine are dull, but prices are without change; sales at 23@27c.; Sperm are quiet at 37½c.; Patent are inactive at 37½@50c.

COPPER—The business in American Ingot has been only moderate since our last, but in prices we have no special change to note; sales of Lake and Baltimore at 31@32c.; New Sheathing and Yellow Metal are without change; we quote at 45c. for the former and 35c. for the latter.

COAL—The inquiry for foreign is quite light and prices are low and unsettled; Gas only are wanted; sales of a part of a cargo of Lancashire Steam, at $8, cash; the large public sales during the week have pretty destroyed the market for Domestic, and prices are 75c.@$1 per ton lower, and the tendency is to lower prices; it is retailing from yard at $7@$9, and from more places at $9 50. The regular monthly auction sale of 25,000 tons Scranton Coal came off as announced. The attendance was, as usual, very large, but the bidding was not spirited, and as compared with the last sale, prices have largely declined; we append the particulars: 6,000 tons Lump, at $6 62; 3,000 tons Steamboat, $6 93; 4,500 tons Grate, $6 84; 3,500 tons Egg, $6,43; 5,000 tons Stove, $6 80; 3,500 tons Chestnut, $6; general average, $6 65.

DRUGS AND DYES—The business in the leading articles under this heading has been light, though a few sales making are at full prices.

DYEWOODS—The market for all descriptions has been extremely quiet since our last, but prices are without essential change; we quote as follows, in Gold: Fustic, $21@22 for Savanilla and Maracaibo, and Logwood at $20 for Campeachy; $26@$27 for Tobasco; $14@$15 for St. Domingo; Limawood $70, and Barwood $60.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for Western and State flour is more active, and under light arrivals and a brisk local and speculative demand prices advanced 10@20c. on the low and 10@15c. on the medium grades; family brands are firmer and in good demand; the sales are 15,000 bbls. at $5 90@$6 20 for Superfine State; $6 75@$6 90 for Extra do.; $4 95@$7 15 for Fancy do.; $6 80@$7 10 for the low grades of Western Extra; $7 10@$7 50 for Shipping Ohio; $7 40@$9 for Trade and Family brands, and $8 70@$11 75 for St. Louis Extras. Canadian flour is more active, but prices are better; sales of 550 bbls. at $6 75@$7 10@$9 for the low grades of Extra, and $7 10@$9 for Trade and Family Extras. Southern Flour is not very active, but prices are firmer; the arrivals are not large; sales of 700 bbls. at $7 60@$8 90 for mixed to good Superfine Country Baltimore, &c., and $8 90@$12 25 for Trade and Family brands. Rye Flour is in better demand and prices have again advanced; sales of 200 bbls. at $5 30@$6. Corn Meal is better, and in fair demand; sales of 300 bbls. at $1 75 for Jersey, and $5 60 for Brandywine.

FRUIT—Raisins have been only in limited demand, but prices are without special change; we quote $4 65 for Bunch, and $4 70@$4 75 for Layers; other descriptions have been only moderately active; prices are about the same; we quote Dates at 18@20c.; Currants, 12½c.; Citron, 34@35c.; Turkish Prunes, 20@21c.; Smyrna Figs, 25@30c.; Brazil Nuts, 12½c.; Sicily Filberts, 16c.; French Walnuts, 13@15c.; Almonds 21@23c. for Sicily Soft-shell; 25c. for Provence; 25@26c. for Languedoc, and 40@44c. for Shelled. There have been large arrivals of fresh foreign Fruits but a greater portion of the receipts of Sicily are in poor condition. Messina Oranges have been sold at $10, and do. best Lemons at $11 per box. Green Fruits are in better demand and prices advanced; sales of 8,000 Baracoa Cocoanuts at $55; 20,000 do. clean baskets at $65; 80,000 Bahama Red Pineapples at $18; 25,000 bunches Baracoa Bananas at $1 50@$2 25; and 129,000 Carthagena Cocoanuts on private terms. Sardines are selling at 66@90c. per box.

FISH—of all descriptions are only moderate; no material change in prices to notice; sales of Dry Cod at $8@$8 50 per qtl.; Mackerel at $23 50@$24 00 for No. 1 Mass. Shore; $16 50@$17 for No. 2 Mass. Shore. Pickled Cod is selling at $9@$9 50; sales of 7,000 boxes Pickled Herrings at 25@50c. for scaled and 30@40c. No. 1, according to quality.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Are in fair demand and quite firm; sales of 7,000 boxes Canton No. 1, 40 packs, $4 70@$4 75.

GRAIN—We have had a very unsettled market for Wheat to-day; prices have advanced fully 5c. per bush. The arrivals are limited and a good inquiry prevailed for export and home use; sales of 75,000 bush. fair Red Western at $1 45, and 7,000 fair Amber Western at $1 62½. Barley is scarce, but in the absence of sales prices are nominal. Barley Malt is more plenty, and at $1 20@$1 30 per bush. Oats are in better supply; prices are lower and unsettled; we notice some speculative inquiry; sales of 48,000 bush. at 40@45c. for Canada, and 58@60c. for Western; the latter rate in store. Rye is in more active demand and the market closes firmer; sales of 7,000 bush. Western at 80c., and State at 90@92c. Corn is scarce; the market is somewhat unsettled, the demand only moderate; sales of 12,000 bush. Mixed Western at 78@80c.; Yellow Mixed at 85c., and Round Yellow at 86c.

GUNNY BAGS remain dull, and in the absence of sales prices are nominal at 27@28c.

GUNNY CLOTH has largely declined, and at the concession there was a decided improvement in the demand, closing steady at 20¼@20½c.

HIDES—There has been only a moderate inquiry from the trade for both Dry and Wet Salted Hides; prices have declined, and at the close, the tendency is downward; we quote as follows: Dry Hides—Buenos Ayres, 19@21c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 17½@18½c., gold; Montevideo, 17@18c., gold; Rio Grande, 16½@17c., gold; Orinoco, 15@16½c., gold; California, —@17c., gold; Central American, 15@15½c., gold; Matamoros, 15½@16c., gold; Vera Cruz, 14½@15c., gold; Tampico, 14@14½c., gold; Bogota, 14½@15c., gold; Porto Cabello, 13½@14c., gold; Truxillo, 13½@14c., gold; Rio Hache, dry salted, 11@12c., gold; Curaçoa, 11@12c., gold; St. Domingo and Port au Platte, 11@12c., gold; Western, 18@19c., gold; Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 17@18c., gold; Sierra Leone, 17@18c., gold; Dry Salted Hides—Chili, 13½@14c., gold; Payta, 13@14c., gold; Maranham, 12@12½c., gold; Pernambuco, 12@12½c., gold; Bahia, 12½@13c., gold; Matamoros, 12½@13c., gold; Maracaibo, 10@11c., gold; Savanilla, 11@12c., gold; Sandwich Island, 11@12c., gold.

HEMP—The market for all descriptions remains in the same quiet state as noted for some time past; prices have declined, and at the close are nominal at 13½@14c. for Manila; 15c. for Sisal; $190@$200 for Jute; $155@$165 for American Undressed; and $260@$270 for Dressed.

HAY—The market is firm, with a good demand for Shipping, at 95c.@$1 for retail lots, and $1 05@$1 15 per 100 lb.; Loose is plenty, but held above the views of buyers, and is unsalable at the close. Straw is firm and in demand.

INDIGO has been quite dull, and prices are nominal at 90c.@$1 35 for Madras; $1 10@$1 40 for Manila; $1 30@$1 60 for Oude; $1 10@$1 70 for Kurpah; Guatemala, and $1 65@$2 40 for Bengal.

IRON—The market for Scotch Pig has been very dull and much depressed; prices at the close are nominal at $40@$45 for No. 1. American Pig has also been very dull, prices have declined, and at the close the tendency is downward; we quote at $35@$37 for No. 1. Rails have been in less active demand; prices are decidedly lower; we quote English Common Bar at $103@$110; Refined do. at $115@$120. American Bar is the same as quoted for English.

LEATHER—The market for Hemlock Sole has ruled very dull, but, as the receipts are light, prices are without change. Oak Sole ruled dull at previous prices. French and American Calf-skins are quiet. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 32½@34c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 33@34½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 30½@32c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 32@32½c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 32@32½c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 30@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 29½@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, Middle, 30@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, Light, 28½@29½c.; Hemlock, Poor damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 21@22c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 44@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 44@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 40@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 45@49c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 40@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, 35@36c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 17@18c.

LIME—There has been more activity in Rockland since our last, though prices are much the same; sales of 3,000 bbls. Common at $1 22, and 500 bbls. Lump at $1 90. Glen's Falls are in fair request and firm; sales of Lump at $1 22, and Joints at $1 50, all cash.

LATHS have been only in moderate request and prices are lower; sales of 200,000 at $1 63, three months.

LEAD—The market for Pig is dull and much depressed; prices at the close are nominal at $8@$8 25 for Spanish German Refined, and English Bar at 13c., and Sheet and Pipe at 16c.

LUMBER—Eastern Spruce has been in good request; sales at $16@$17.

MOLASSES is in fair demand, and prices are firm; sales of 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 65@70c.; 100 hhds. Cuba Muscovado on private terms; by auction 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 42c. for Common.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has been in fair jobbing demand; prices have advanced, and at the close are firm at $2 75 per gallon; stock on hand is about 500 bbls. Rosins have ruled quite steady and a fair business was done, closing at $11 12 for Common; $12 18 for Strained; $14 50, and $19 25 for No. 1., Tar has been quiet but steady at $6@$7 for Domestic, and $6@$8 for Foreign. Pitch is quoted at $13 for No. 1 City.

OILS—City Linseed has been in active demand; prices are easier and nominal at the close at $1 15@$1 20. Fish Oils have ruled quiet. Crude Whale is heavy at $1 20. Bleached Winter do. at $1 30@$1 35. Crude Sperm, $2; and Unbleached Winter do. $2 25@$2 30. Lard Oil is dull at $1 63@$1 65 for No. 1 Winter. Kerosene, 70@71c., and City distilled Red Oil, $1.

SALT—There is but little inquiry for Liverpool; the receipts are fair, and most of it is in store. Bulk is not very plenty; we quote Ground at $1 50, and Fine as follows: $2 30@$2 35 for the various kinds, and $2 for Ashton's; Turks Island is lower and dull at 38@39c.; we quote Cadiz at 30@35c. per bush.

OIL CAKE—The market is quiet, the supply limited; sales of 150 tons Western, in bags, at $21 75@$22, part to arrive; City is held at $37@$37 50, in gold.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market has been very unsettled and irregular; at the opening of Change prices were lower, but at the close an advance was established, closing firm at our extremes; for future delivery we hear of sales of 500 bbls. New Mess, seller first half of June, at $20 87½; 3,600 bbls., seller all do., at $21; 500 bbls Prime Mess, seller do., at $16, and last evening 600 bbls. Mess, seller June, at $21 50@$21 75, and 500 bbls. do. buyer July, at $22 50; the sales, cash and regular, are 7,680 bbls. at $20 50@$20 75 for Old Mess; $21 75@$22 50 for New do., and $16 50@$17 for Prime Mess. Beef is dull and prices are unsettled; sales of 350 bbls. at $11@$13 50 for Plain Mess, and $13@$16 for Extra do. Tierce Beef is neglected. Beef Hams are scarce and firmly held. Cut Meats are dull, prices are nominal. Bacon is quiet and firmly held. Lard is in fair demand and firm; sales of 1,225 bbls. and tcs. at 15¼@17¼c. for No. 1; 17¼@17¾c. for fair to prime Steam; 18@18½c. for Kettle Rendered, and 18¼@18½c. for fancy lots.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been very quiet during the past two or three days; in fact there was but little disposition either on the part of buyers or sellers to operate. Refined have also ruled very dull; prices were very irregular and have slightly declined. The receipts to-day are about 2,500 bbls. Crude has slightly advanced, and at the close is firm at 33@35½c. Refined is also improved, and closes firm at 48@50c., with sales of 1,500 bbls., and 51@54½c. for 1,000 bbls., buyer's option next month; Refined, free, has advanced to 68@70c., at which the market closes.

RICE—Only a moderate retail business is doing, but prices are firm; sales of 50 bags Rangoon at 9¼@10c.

SUGAR—Raw Sugars are in good demand and firm, but prices are without essential change; sales of 1,694 hhds. Cuba at 9½@13c., and by auction 160 hhds. Porto Rico at 11¼@12½c.; Refined are dull, but there is no essential change in prices.

SEEDS—The inquiry is limited for Clover and Timothy Seeds, and in the absence of business, prices are nominal. Rough Flaxseed is selling slowly at $2 20@$2 20 per bush. of 56 lb.; the supply is quite liberal.

STEARIN—The market is quite firm, the demand fair; sales of 90,000 lb at 15½@17½c. for Nos. 1 and 2 Western, and 18c. for prime White City, cash.

SKINS—Goat—Receipts 29 bales Matamoros, 35 bales Buenos Ayres, and 79 bales Curaçao; sales 100 bales Vera Cruz and 50 bales Tampico at 45c., gold, 50 bales Tampico at 47½c., gold, and 50 bales Buenos Ayres on private terms; demand fair; no change in prices. Deer—Receipts, 30 bales Para, 10 bales Aspinwall, and 36 bales San Juan; demand active, and we advance our quotations; we note sales of 2,000 lb. Angostura at 30c., gold; 25,000 lb. Puerto Cabello at 35@40c., gold, and 5,000 lb. Para at 42½c., gold. Goat—Tampico, 45@47½c. lb, gold; Matamoros, 43@45c. lb, gold; Vera Cruz, 43@45c. lb, gold; Buenos Ayres, 35@37½c. lb, gold; Payta, 35@37½c. lb, gold; Curaçoa, 35@37½c. lb, gold; Cape, 35@37½c. lb, gold. Deer—Honduras, 47½@50c. lb, gold; Vera Cruz, 47½@50c. lb, gold; Central American, 45@47½c. lb, gold; San Juan, 42½@45c. lb, gold; Bolivar, 35@40c. lb, gold; Angostura, 30@35c. lb, gold; Para, 42½@45c. lb, gold.

SPELTER has remained dull, but prices are without change; sales of Silesian and Lehigh at 7¼@7½c.

SPICES—All descriptions are quiet, but there is no special change in prices; we quote at 23@24c. for Nutmeg; 24@25c. for Ginger; 29@29½c. for Pepper; 35@40c. for Cloves; 30@32½c. for Cassia; $1 10@$1 15 for Mace; and $1 15@$1 20 for No. 1 Nutmegs.

TEA—The business in both Black and Green has been only moderate; at the close prices are a little better than nominal; we quote Hyson at $1 15@$1 45; Young do., 95c.@$1 70; Gunpowder and Imperial, $1@$1 90; Oolong, 73c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou, 65c.@$1 50, and Uncolored Japan, 80c.@$1 15.

TALLOW—The market is firm and fairly active; sales of 120,000 lb at 10¼@10½c. for Western, 10¼c. for Eastern, and 10¼@10½c. for City.

TIN—The market for Pig has ruled quite firm, but the business is only moderate; at the close prices have an upward tendency; we quote in gold at 28½@29c. for Banca, 27½@27¾c. for Straits, and 25c. for English. Plates have ruled steady with a fair business, closing firm at $12 25@$13 for I. C. Charcoal, $9 75@$10 for I. C. Coke, $9 50@$10 for Coke.

TOBACCO—There has been only a moderate inquiry since our last for Kentucky, owing to the extreme prices demanded by holders; our quotations show but little variation; we repeat our coin rates as follows:

	Light Leaf.	Heavy Western and Clarksville.
Lugs	4½@5½c.	5½@6½c.
Common Leaf	5½@6½	7@8
Medium Leaf	7@8	8½@10
Good Leaf	9@10	11@13
Fine Leaf	11@12	14@16
Selections	14@16	17@20

WOOL—There has been a fair business in Domestic fleeces since our last. Prices have ruled quite firm, but without special change; the inquiry during the week was in part from spinners. Foreign descriptions have ruled dull and at the close prices are nominal; we quote Domestic Fleeces as follows: Saxony, 67c.; for Native and ½ Merinos, 67@70c. for ¾ and ½ do.; 70@74c. for full-blood do.; 75@77c. for Saxony; 64@65c. for No. 1 Pulled; 68@70c. for Superfine do., and 70@72c. for Extra do.; 20@25c. for common Unwashed California, and 42@44c. for fine do. Foreign descriptions as follows: Chilian at 30@33c. for Unwashed Mestizo; 35@40c. for do. Merino; Valparaiso, 30@32c. for Unwashed; South American, 35@37c. for do. Merino; Mestiza, 35@37c. for do. Merino; 45@47c. for Washed Entre Rios; 40@45c. for Creole Unwashed, 55@65c. for Washed Cordova, and 25@27c. for common washed of all descriptions; Cape of Good Hope, 35@37c. for Unwashed. East India, 25@33½c. for Washed; African, 20@30c. for Unwashed, and 35@40c. for Washed; Mexican, 30@35c. for Unwashed; Smyrna, 25@32c. for Unwashed, and 42@45c. for Washed, Syrian at 27@32c. for Unwashed.

WHISKY—The market is lower, the supply is large; at the concession there is more doing; sales of 370 bbls. at $1 94@$1 95 for Western.

N. Y. Wholesale Prices of Country Produce.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1865.

[Expressly for THE N. Y. TRIBUNE by our own Reporter.]

The following are the current rates of articles in good condition, as sold by commission houses at wholesale. Shippers receive 3 to 10 per cent less, deducted for commissions, besides freight and other charges.

BEANS AND PEAS.

The dullness in the Bean trade continues with scarcely any variation. Receipts are lighter, with a little inquiry, but at no higher rates. Some lots are held at a seemingly sold at figures above our quotations. We quote:

Beans, pea, and medium prime, per bush	$1 25@1 50
Beans, kidney, per bush	1 60@1 80
Beans, white, prime	1 50@1 75
Beans, marrow, prime	1 00@1 50
Beans, inferior	1 00@1 50
Peas, Canadian, per bush	2 00@2 10

BUTTER.

A further decline of 4@5c. is noted this week, and dealers are not sanguine that even these rates will hold good another week. Receipts are not as free under the decline; but the Baltimore market, which has lately been taking large quantities of butter and distributing it to Norfolk, Richmond, &c., is full, and the call from that quarter. There is very little being sent to California, none to Europe, almost none to the West Indies, and very little East, so that the present requirements are not large. Still, in the face of all these, we quote low prices, and the tendency is with a leaning of interest toward the farmer, our advice is to send the butter forward as fast as made, and all easily certain price, and a good price, too, 30c. now being equal to gold at 200, as compared with years. This is the way we should act, for the appearances are not at all favorable for higher prices next Fall, even after the risk of carrying it through the hot season, and belonging of all the money that length of time. A little of the finest Orange County brings over 35c., though by a little sharp practice in certain quarters, some of the best brought 40c. this morning. Good Yellow State firkins sell at 32@33c.—in a small way; selected packages at 35c. Prime Western Reserve is worth 30@32c., and Streaked Butter, 25@27c. There is a little Old Butter coming forward, and sells at 29@30c. if fine. We quote:

Orange Co., pails, new, per lb	35@40
Fancy Delaware, &c., tubs, per lb, now	31@32
Fancy Delaware, firkins, per lb	34@36
Sussex Co., firkins and pails	33@37
State, half firkins and tubs, good to choice, new	30@33
Prime Ohio, new	30@33
State Tubs, Welsh, good to choice, now	30@31
Grease Butter	12@14

CHEESE.

New Cheese is coming forward sparingly, but there is very little call for it—almost no shipping demand—and prices are really nominal. Exporters can only pay 10@13c. for Farm Dairies and 13@14c for Factory; but these figures being below the ideas of holders, there is no export. The little farm dairy for grocers' trade is bringing 13@16c. Factory is too heavy for present use. The little ordinary old cheese on the market is selling at 10@14c. Connecticut English Dairy at 20c., and in a few cases 22c.

EGGS.

These are coming forward somewhat freely, and are 1@2c. lower. Several lots are in from Canada. We quote:

New-Jersey and Pennsylvania choice, per doz.	25@25½
State, good marks	24@25
Western and Canada, per doz., good order	23@24
Duck eggs, per doz.	30@33
Goose eggs, per doz.	50@55
Egg Oats, per bush., good	40@45

FRUITS—DRIED.

Apples are in little demand now that strawberries are plenty. Other dried fruits sell slowly, especially unpeeled apples and peaches *with pits in*. We quote:

Apples, sliced, per lb	10@11
Apples, good, per lb	8½@9
Apples, Western, per lb	7½@8
Blackberries, per lb	25@28
Cherries, pitted, per lb	45@50
Peaches, unpeeled per lb	20@22
Peaches, Virginia, peeled per lb	35@40
Plums, per lb	35@40
Raspberries, per lb	35@40
Whortleberries, per lb	20@25

FRUITS AND BERRIES.

Apples are about all in and sell slowly at $8@$10 per bbl.—some fresh from ice houses, $11. Strawberries give promise of abundance; they are plenty to-day, and brought 40c. per quart—same fruit was 70c. yesterday. Most of the berries are from South Jersey and Delaware. Fresh large Wilson and Triomphe de Gand brought 35@40c. this morning, but may be much lower to-morrow. We quote:

Gooseberries, per bush	$2 50@$3 00
Strawberries, Wilson's, &c., per qt.	30@40
Strawberries, per small basket	7@10
Strawberries, small, per quart	12@20

LARD AND TALLOW.

Lard, Country, per lb	16@18
Rough Fat, per lb	6@7
Tallow, per lb	10@10½

MEATS.

Mutton and Pork are lower. Beef unchanged. We quote:

Beef Sides, per lb	12@15
Beef, Fore Quarter, per lb	8@12
Beef, Hind Quarter, per lb	14@18
Veal, Carcases, per lb	8@15
Mutton, Carcases, per lb	10@15
Lamb, per lb	25@28
Pork, Carcases, per lb	11½@11¾

POULTRY AND GAME.

Very little dead poultry is received at the present time. Live Fowls are scarce just now and higher. Pure Black Spanish, for breeding are held at $10 per pair. We quote:

Ducks, live, per pair	$2 00@2 25
Fowls, live, per pair	1 75@2 00
Fowls, live, per lb	25@28
Fowls, dressed, per lb	28@32
Geese, live, pair	2 25@2 50
Turkeys, live, per lb	24@26
Turkeys, dressed, per lb	28@30

HIDES, SKINS AND FURS.

We quote:

Badger, each	25@75	Marten	$1 50@8 00
Bear, each	$10 00@20 00	Mink, dark	3 00@6 00
Beaver, blk per lb	2 50@3 50	Mink, pale	1 50@3 50
Beaver, pale per lb	1 00@2 50	Muskrat	12@30
Calf, gr'n, per lb	15@19	Opossum	6@15
Cat, house, ea.	10@25	Otter, North'n	4 00@8 00
do., wild, each	25@75	do., Southern	2 00@6 00
Cattle, green hides, per lb	5@7	Racoon, N'th'n	40@75
Deer, Wet, per lb	37@50	do., Southern	25@45
Fox, Red, each	1 00@2 00	Sheep & Lambs	1 00@2 50
do., Gray	25@50	Skunk, Striped	10@30
Fox, Silver	8 00@40 00	do., Black	37@75
		do., White	6@10

VEGETABLES.

Old potatoes are lower, and slow of sale; common sorts are offered at $1@$1 25 per bbl. We quote:

Asparagus, N. J., per bunch	20@25
Asparagus, Oyster Bay, per bunch	35@40
Garlic, per 100 bunches	5 00@6 00
Onions, per bbl	2 00@4 00
Onions, new Bermuda, per bbl	4 00@5 00
Pears, New-Jersey, per bbl	7 00@9 00
Potatoes, Prince Albert, per bbl	1 40@1 50
Potatoes, Western Mercers, per bbl	2 50@3 00
Potatoes, Peachblow, per bbl	1 75@2 25
Potatoes, Common, per bbl	1 00@1 25
Rhubarb, per 100 bunches	4 00@6 00
Tomatoes, Bermuda, per 5 quart box	2 25
Turnips, new white, per 100 bunches	8 00@9 00

SUNDRIES.

Beeswax, pure, per lb	40@42c.
Beeswax, impure, per lb	20@25c.
Cider, per gal	20@25c.
Broom Corn, per lb	22@25c.
Feathers, Live Geese, per lb	60@65c.
Ginseng, per lb	85@90c.
Vinegar, per gal	22@30c.
Hops, prime, per lb	25@30c.
Hops, per lb	15@20c.
Sugar, Maple, per lb	15@20c.
Hoops—Hickory and oak, per 1,000:	
14 feet Hoops	$55@$65
12 feet Hoops	45@50

Philadelphia Cattle Market—MAY 24.

The market for Beef Cattle this week was well stocked, the offerings reaching 1,700 head. The market was dull, and prices had a downward tendency. Common and good cattle sold at from 6½@15 lb 100 lb, and prime and Western from $16 to $18.

SHEEP—This market was also dull, and prices were lower by 1c. per lb, as compared with the week previous; the sales reached 6,000 head at from 6¼ to 8c. per lb gross, for clipped sheep.

HOGS—The supply of Hogs was good, the offerings amounting to 2,450 head. The sales effected were at prices ranging from $11 to $13 per 100 lb. net.

COWS—The sale of Cows amounted to 1,120 head, at from $25 to $45 for Springers, and from $35 to $80 for cow and calf as to quality.

Latest European Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 13.—COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 71,000 bales, of which 19,000 bales were to speculators and 21,500 to exporters. The market has been irregular. It opened heavy, but downward tendency under the Europe's advices, closing with a downward tendency under the Belgian's advices. The quotations are generally ½@1d. lower on the week. The authorized quotations are: Fair Orleans, 14d.; Middling Orleans, 14½d.; Middling Mobiles, 14d.; Fair Uplands, 14d.; Middling Uplands, 14d. The sales on Friday were estimated at 7,000 bales, the market closing dull and unchanged. The stock in port is estimated at 542,000 bales, of which 57,000 are American.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester market is quiet and prices easier.

BREADSTUFFS are steady. Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., and Bigland, Athya & Co. report: Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firmer; Winter Red, 8/8@9/. Corn steady; Mixed, 29/@29/6.

PROVISIONS—Richardson, Spence & Co. and Gordon, Bruce & Co. report: Beef firmer; holders demanding an advance, which checks business. Pork steady. Bacon firm. Lard firmer. Tallow tends upward.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes easier; sales at 30/ for Pots and 29/ for Pearls. Sugar tends downward, closing steadier. Coffee quiet. Rice firm. Linseed Cakes quiet and unchanged. Sperm Oil firm. Resin inactive. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 60/. Petroleum quiet and steady; small sales at 2/ for Refined.

LONDON MARKETS.—Baring's Circular reports: Breadstuffs steady; Iron, firm; Sugar, firmer; Coffee, quiet and steady; Tea, firm but quiet; Rice, active at unchanged prices; Tallow firmer; sales at 40/6; Linseed tends downward, and prices lower; Linseed Cakes, easier; Spirits Turpentine, still declining; Petroleum, firm at £19 for Crude, and 2/4 for Refined; Sperm Oil firm at £90.

MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed on Friday at 90¼@90⅜ for money.

The bullion at the Bank of England has increased £183,000. United States Five-twenties, 63¼@64.

Erie Shares, 55½@56.

Illinois Central shares, 75½@76.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, May 13—Evening.—COTTON—The sales of Cotton to-day were 7,000 bales, of which 2,500 were to speculators and exporters. The market is dull, and all qualities are slightly lower.

BREADSTUFFS quiet.

PROVISIONS quiet and steady.

LONDON, May 13—Evening—Consols close at 90¼@90⅜ for money.

U. S. Five-twenties, 64¼@65¼.

Erie shares, 55¼@56.

Illinois Central shares, 75½@76.

[Advertisements.]

E. & O. WARD,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS—(Established 1845)—Also Receivers and Dealers in FLOUR, 277 Washington-st., and 86 Vesey-st., New-York. Refer to Broadway Bank, N. Y.

1857. W. S. McCLURE & Co., 1865.
STRICTLY PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 250 Fulton-st.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
Shippers, Producers and Dealers in Butter, Cheese, Lard, Pork, Beef, Flour, Grain, Beans, Peas, Green and Dried Fruits, Honey, Beeswax, Eggs, Wool, Tobacco, Hops, Broom Corn, &c., did they consult their own interests, would consign their products to the above old-established, reliable house.

Fine Arts.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS of LINCOLN, Mrs. Lincoln, President Johnson, Seward, Chase, Stanton, Gens. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, McClellan Scott; Jeff. Davis, R. E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Beauregard, John Morgan, Capt. Semmes, J. Wilkes Booth; Tom Thumb and Wife, Tom Thumb's Wife and Baby, and hundreds of others. Price only 15 cents each; six for 75 cents; $1 25 per dozen. Sent by mail, post-paid. AGENTS WANTED. Catalogues free. Address CHARLES SEYMOUR, Holland, N. Y.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—A fine half-length Lithographic Engraving, just published. Size 19 by 24 inches; only 60 cents. Sent free by mail. Liberal terms to the trade.
Also, PHOTOGRAPHS OF LINCOLN, LINCOLN AT HOME, LINCOLN AND FAMILY, and all celebrities. Catalogues free.
F. P. WHITING, No. 87 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

The End of Their Labors—Adjournment Yesterday—The Report Submitted to the Secretary of the Senate—Its Conclusions—Interesting Evidence—The Secret History of Military Operations.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 22, 1865.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War today adjourned sine die, including their report in the Secretary of the Senate. Hon. Sherman's testimony was taken in chaste. The report of the committee is limited in regard to the Army of the Potomac, considering a little further research could not be made adding the witnesses before them if the army other affairs functions and operations. The committee have still limited evidence in the commanding generals Tactics and movements, which is this inquiry, and never tending to establish the fact that much discrepancies and loss of life by the highly intelligent character of the men and the army would have established even than Chancellorsville.

Gen. Fremont says that the cavalry under his command did not retain confidence in the ability of Mr. Stanton.

Gen. Blunt states the same about his Corps, stating that while they, himself and officers thinks it was not was not regarded as a mere of resolution or one who to wielding a sword, that unfortunately required the position he occupied.

Gen. Rosecrans, that in his opinion the rank and file of the Army do not regard Gen. Meade as possessed of the social, activity and energy necessary to carry out an offensive warfare generally, but he admits that the most of the Army do not know the character of that Gen. Meade was eminently qualified for the position he was in, Mr. Stanton, Gen. Halleck, Gen. Stowe qualities, however, by adding that as far as he has observed, the Army of the Potomac, including the Commanding General, are generally well disposed, and the conditions and considerations which have been followed into the army by his successors, Gen. Meade, Hooker, Burnside, Gen. Blunt says that many of the principal officers believed that Gen. Meade was the most practical and thoroughly economical this army, although there is not so much of the dash and brilliancy about him. Doubtedly beauty upon their loss always been a great deal of fatigueing, and the Army of the Potomac, who was in an military manner and an anti McClellan man can expect Gen. Meade to be a good, and a persons considered.

Gen. Rosecrans says that after the battle of Gettysburg, he was deprived of many of its best corps commanders—Generals Reynolds, Sickles, Hancock, Sedgwick and Howard, wounded, and Gen. Meade made a strong appeal to the President and said that the corps commanders have not been all equal to their position, and requested that Gen. Hooker be sent to him. He is in operations.

The Committee also gave the results of Dr. Ingalsbee on the Bull Run expedition, saying in conclusion:

Your Committee have gone into this matter with great care, and have been unable to find any evidence that it was a mere ruse, with the intention of not attempting to advance upon Richmond, but that it was the result of the best judgment of the officers of the Army of the Potomac, including the Commanding General, as governed by the facts and circumstances which have been followed into the army by his successors, Gen. Meade, Hooker, Burnside and Blunt

of the Fairy Dilly ones, and will produce short lengths of Fairy Dilly ones.

Mr. Thomas Gaffney, of James Street, Tuckahoe, Westchester, has a young Bull Terrier puppy, from the Catarina line a wild stock. "I use the stock of the Catarina line, and find it very good, and I get plenty of pups from the cross, one of the pups, I fell pleased with the sire, the other just about the ground. When I have a fairly matured, with a growth that needs no fattening, I can't tell, would release to you feasibly. The man you I mean, is a Mr. Thompson, of Boston, should say that I not back of that growth to have fed of wood on such wise. The twelve on spike long, the twelve on spike long, the twelve on spike long, and the twelve on spike long, the twelve on spike long. The question with me is better the Catarina or any other stock, I think the Catarina will sell well, and I like the quality of the wild stock. I can tell better, I think, when I see the pups. I have a young Bull Terrier on the Catarina line, and I like the cross well, and this is a cautious about our wild grass particular in the Catarina line.

Mr. Thomas B. Stephenson, of Stephenson's Farm, Pleasant Co., Iowa, says: "If any one wanting labor should come to me, I would be pleased to employ him. Man that can, I mean, and attempt enough with their two hands and willing to work, I can find work for him. I have a farm of 1,000 acres, and I can find work for two hundred men. I have a farm of 1,000 acres, and I can find work for two hundred men. I have a farm of 1,000 acres, and I can find work for two hundred men

New Publications.

Now Ready:

AUTHORIZED EDITION for the MILLION.

THE ASSASSINATION.

A full and accurate account of the whole plot, descriptive sketches, confessions, &c. Fully illustrated with scenes and portraits.

8vo., fine heavy paper. Price 50 cents.

MOST READABLE BOOK OF THE DAY.

LIFE SCENES IN OUR GREAT CITIES.

By JOHN COOPER VAIL.

This fresh and racy volume will be a treat to the friends of this popular author, and all who love real life sketches.

8vo., 200 pages, finely illustrated. Price 50 cents.

Either sent post-paid on receipt of price.

J. R. HAWLEY & CO., Publishers,
No. 163 William-st., NEW-YORK. | No. 164 Vine-st., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D., late PROFESSOR OF SURGERY and CLINICAL PRACTICE in the ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, CINCINNATI, having permanently established himself in the City of New-York, would invite the attention of Physicians, Surgeons and others interested in the advancement of the Eclectic School of Practice, to the following list of his published works, all of which may be obtained of him at the regular publishers' price, and sent by mail or express by addressing him at his office, No. 22 East Eighteenth-st., between Broadway and Fifth-ave., New-York city.

DR. NEWTON'S LIST OF MEDICAL WORKS.

CHAPMAN ON ULCERS.

By HENRY T. CHAPMAN, F. R. C. S., &c., with notes, selections and additions by ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D. Cloth, illustrated. Price, $1 25.

Every physician should possess a copy of this "multum in parvo."

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"This is a neat volume, edited by Prof. Newton, and will no doubt be well received by the medical public."—[Daily Commercial.

"PROF. NEWTON, WHO HAS, PERHAPS, EFFECTED MORE CURES OF ULCERS AND CANCROID AFFECTIONS THAN ANY OTHER MAN IN AMERICA, WAS JUST THE MAN TO UNDERSTAND AND ADD TO THE VALUE OF SUCH A WORK. FROM HIS KNOWN REPUTATION THE PROFESSION HAVE A GUARANTEE THAT THE WORK IS ONE DESERVING OF EARNEST CONSIDERATION."—[Ec. Med. Journal.

"The high reputation of Prof. Newton, in the treatment of this peculiar class of diseases, is a sufficient guarantee that the work is one of merit."—[Daily Enquirer.

"We know that the American editor has acquired a wide popularity in the treatment of ulcers of all kinds, independent of his reputation as a surgeon."—[Daily Times.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY,

BY JAMES SYME.

PROFESSOR OF CLINICAL SURGERY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, AND SURGEON TO THE QUEEN.

With notes and additions, and numerous Illustrations,

BY ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D.

PRICE, $6.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

This is one of the most valuable medical works that the American press has yet given to the world. But the peculiarity of the work which certainly adds to its interest, is the fact that the author and the editor, though both surgeons of wide-spread reputation as successful operators, belong to different schools of medicine. Syme undoubtedly stands at the head of his profession in Scotland. Newton is at the very head of the Eclectic school of medicine in the United States, a lecturer of high standing, and is universally accorded a position among the most successful and reliable surgeons of the country. There is a difference, a wide difference, and both sides are ably set forth.

The book has been gotten up in the best style and contains 153 illustrations, whereas the original work of Syme had but 85.—[Daily Times.

In pathology, Mr. Syme and his editor differ materially; and on this fact, and the difference of the therapeutic agents employed, depends the real merit of the work. The editor is evidently not afraid of a comparison of the merits and claims of the Allopathic and the Eclectic systems, for in this work they are compared throughout, permitting every surgeon to judge for himself. The remedies of both systems are presented, together with very appropriate comments on the value of each, rendering it one of the most desirable works now before the profession, which must attain a large circulation among surgeons of all schools.—[Daily Enquirer.

It will do more to elevate the Eclectic branch of the profession, in my estimation, than any work yet issued by that school. We speak of the work thus plainly, because we wish to see both the editor and author receive that credit which this great work shows them to each deserve.—[Middle States Medical Reformer.

LETTER FROM DR. SYME TO PROF. NEWTON.

ROBT. S. NEWTON, esq., Prof. of Surgery, Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

No. 2 RUTLAND-ST., EDINBURGH, 30th Sept., 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: I feel much obliged by your kind intention, and may refer you to the last edition of my "Principles of Surgery" (1856), for an expression of my matured views. In the Clinical Lectures published in The Lancet you will find more detailed explanations in regard to some particular subjects. I am, my dear sir, yours very truly,

JAMES SYME.

AN ECLECTIC TREATISE ON THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE: Embracing the Pathology of Inflammation and Fever, with its Classification and Treatment. By ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D., Professor of Clinic Medicine and Surgery in the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio.

This treatise shows its author to be master of his profession. Such a work would be found useful, not only in the hands of the professed disciple of Æsculapius, but also in the hands of every intelligent reader. It would teach him both how to guard against suffering, and how to mitigate it while enduring it. The practice of the system which the Doctor advocates must commend itself to the good sense of every reflecting mind. Price $1 50.—[P. Witness.

ECLECTIC TREATISES ON DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

NEW AND REVISED EDITION.

BY W. BYRD POWELL, M. D., AND ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D. 600 Pages. Price $4.

The library of no physician can be considered complete without it. The present volume contains information which, if generally known and acted upon, would curtail the amount of human suffering to an extent that would cheer the heart of every genuine philanthropist.

It treats, at considerable length, of "Parental conditions considered with reference to children," "Influence of maternal conditions on the fœtus," "Maternal duties in relation to her child," "Physical injuries to the child," "Mental injuries to the child," "Personal attentions to the child," "The nursery," and "Causes of infantile mortality." A chapter is devoted to each of these subjects, and the whole is treated of in a plain but masterly manner.

"Disease," says he, "we understand to be that condition of a part which disqualifies it for the performance of its function."

"Fever is a manifestation of an effort of the system to remove disease—a physiological action under the circumstances—a general or constitutional indication of disease."

"Inflammation is an evidence of local disease—an action produced for the restoration of a diseased part—an effort of the vital force to remove disease."

"Physiology is the science of life in all its modes of bearing, but is now usually restricted to life in a state of health."

"Pathology is the science of life in a state of disease—it is physiology under abnormal circumstances."

"We may be asked what is gained by these views, definitions and explanations? We answer, everything that can be gained by having the truth, instead of a fiction or a falsehood. There is a wide difference between considering ourselves as called upon to treat fever as a disease, instead of a physiological action, or an effort of the system to throw off disease."

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"Dr. Newton is widely known in our city, and an extensive practice has fully prepared him to do justice to this branch of the subject.

"To the adherents of the Eclectic School we can cheerfully and warmly recommend the work of Professors Powell and Newton; and to those who heretofore had no respect for this school, we may hint that a perusal of this work might change their opinions and suggest some new views."—[Cincinnati Daily Gazette.

"The treatment or practical part is the work of Prof. Newton, and it will scarcely be contended that we have a medical practitioner or a surgeon who has more thoroughly made his social, business and professional impression upon this city and this region of our country. No one has a character in either department of the profession that inspires more confidence. Hence the work under consideration may be regarded as presenting the Eclectic practice in its best and most enlightened shape.

"The application of all the new Eclectic remedies, which have been found to possess much utility by Prof. Robert S. Newton, have been made to various diseases treated of in the work. This we understand is the first instance in which these have been adopted in works on practice."—[Cincinnati Daily Enquirer.

NEW MUSIC commemorative of the Death of PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—"A Nation Weeps," J. W. Turner, 30c. "Little Tad," Turner, 30c. "Nearer my God to Thee," Song and Quartet. As sung on the occasion of services commemorative of the death of President Lincoln, 30c. "In Memoriam," in honor of President Lincoln—a Funeral March, Dr. F. Hasse, 30c. "Requiem March," W. O. Fiske, 40c. "Funeral March," performed at the funeral of President Lincoln, Dwiskell. With an elegant Vignette, 40c.; Plain, 30c. Sent post-paid. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

NEW MUSIC.—FUNERAL MARCH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN, by Mrs. Parkhurst, the popular composer. *The Home Journal* says: "This is a fine composition, well worthy the reputation of the writer." It is the best funeral march issued. Price 30 cents; with the vignette of the President, 50c. Mailed free. Publisher, HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

New Publications.

A BOOK EVERYBODY WANTS!

Just Published,

OUR GREAT CAPTAINS,

WITH FIVE SPLENDID STEEL PORTRAITS.

1 Vol. 12mo., Morocco Cloth, $1 75.

A complete record of the lives and services of GRANT, SHERMAN, THOMAS, SHERIDAN, FARRAGUT.

Filled with incidents of thrilling interest,—a history of their great plans, heroic deeds, and final VICTORY.

As the services of these "Great Captains" have covered the whole period of the war, the book is in fact a HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT TO THE FALL OF RICHMOND.

To all who have borne a part in those great campaigns, or who have had friends engaged in them, the work will have peculiar value, while to all readers its importance and interest will be apparent.

Third Edition now in Press.

Sent free, by mail, on receipt of price.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY. No book is so salable.

C. B. RICHARDSON, Publisher, No. 540 Broadway, New-York.

DOWLING'S FINE LIBRARY EDITION. LIFE OF JULIUS CÆSAR, BY HIS MAJESTY NAPOLEON III.

Vol. I. printed from large, bold type, on superior, heavy paper, and elegantly bound in purple cloth. Price, $2 50.

A Cheap Edition, neatly bound in paper covers, is also ready. Price, $1. For sale by all Booksellers in the United States.

Sent free by mail on receipt of price.

A. DOWLING, No. 65 Nassau-st., New-York.

Just Published.

LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

CONTAINING

HIS EARLY HISTORY AND POLITICAL CAREER; TOGETHER WITH THE SPEECHES, MESSAGES, PROCLAMATIONS, AND OTHER OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF HIS EVENTFUL ADMINISTRATION.

By FRANK CROSBY, of the Philadelphia Bar.

With Portrait on steel. 12mo., cloth, Price, $2.

Philada. Library style (law sheep), $2 50.

In this volume the State Papers of our lamented President have been carefully and consecutively arranged from the time of his leaving Springfield up to the assassination. In addition to a very full and complete table of contents, each page has a series of head-lines, indicating the matter to be found there. It is printed on fine white paper, and in its vividly-drawn portraiture of the inner and outer life of the mighty dead, will be found worthy of perusal and preservation by every lover of his country and the man.

Copies sent post-paid to any address on receipt of price. Orders from dealers everywhere are respectfully solicited, and will be filled in the order in which they are received.

JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher, No. 617 Sansom-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

MUSIC OMNIBUS, for VIOLIN or any treble instrument. No. 1 contains 700 tunes—40 sets Quadrilles, 100 Contra and Fancy Dances, with Calls and Figures; 100 Polkas, Waltzes, Marches, etc. Price $1 25. No. 2 contains 830 tunes—200 Scotch, 200 Irish, and 200 Opera melodies; 100 Duets for two violins, &c., &c. $1 25; mailed free. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

Wants.

"N." "I." "C."—$5 from 50 cents. Samples sent free to Agents (and Agents only) for 50 cents, which retails at $6. Also small work entitled "SUCCESS IN BUSINESS," containing "Biographical Sketches of Wealthy Men of New-York," "Interesting Statistics," "Business Forms," "Commercial Law," "Keys to Success in Business," which retails for 50 cents. Address C. L. VAN ALLEN, No. 194 Washington-st., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED.

!! STARRED OR UNSTARRED !! INVESTIGATE.

H. H. LLOYD & Co. have now ready 3 great new United States Maps, 2 great new State Maps, 6 new Rebellion Maps, 8 new Lincoln Charts and Prints, 4 new War Portrait Charts, 7 new Religious Charts, 50 new Prints; Pocket Maps, Oil Maps, and Miscellaneous Maps, Charts and Prints, in great variety, finely colored, and sold in sheets or half or full mounted. Our Agents like the work because it pays. Send for our new special Price List at once. We have by far the largest, newest and best assortment of Maps, Charts, and Prints in this country.

The *American Agriculturist* for May, 1865, page 144, after saying our goods are "excellent and well finished," says, "We have already spoken favorably of the reliable character of this house. Notice that the initials are H. H." Address, H. H. LLOYD & Co., No. 21 John-st., New-York.

AGENTS WANTED.—Good Opportunity FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS.

Just Published,

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL,

A RECORD OF THE LIFE, ASSASSINATION AND OBSEQUIES OF THE MARTYRED PRESIDENT.

This elegant volume contains full accounts of President Lincoln's Life, Murder and Funeral Ceremonies, with the principal Sermons, Orations, Poems and Eulogies elicited by the occasion. Contains everything pertaining to the great event worthy of preservation. One elegant vol., cloth, with Portrait: price $1 75.

Agents wanted to canvass for this work.

RETURNED SOLDIERS CAN FIND PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT IN SELLING THIS MEMORIAL OF THEIR LATE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Ten dollars a day can be made. Address BUNCE & HUNTINGTON, Publishers, No. 540 Broadway, New-York.

AGENTS WANTED in every Town in the Country for selling BOOKS of unsurpassed popularity and great value in Family and other Libraries. Liberal terms given to efficient persons. Applicants will please state the proposed field of operations, &c. 506 B'way, N. Y. M. W. DODD.

AGENTS WANTED.—Business Light, Pleasant, and Honorable. Those now engaged are realizing from $15 to $20 per day, net profit. Send stamp for circular. Address P. O., Drawer No. 12, Troy, N. Y.

"IT WILL PAY."—AGENTS WANTED to sell Good Books. Send stamp for particulars to Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

$70 A MONTH!—I want AGENTS everywhere, at $70 a Month, expenses paid, to sell FIFTEEN ARTICLES, the best selling ever offered. Full particulars free. Address OTIS T. GAREY, Biddeford, Maine.

$75 A MONTH.—Agents wanted to sell SEWING MACHINES. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address D. B. HERRINTON & Co., Detroit, Mich.

100 SALESMEN WANTED—To sell fine STEEL PORTRAITS of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and GEORGE WASHINGTON. The Engravings, "Home on a Furlough," "Christ Blessing Little Children," the new WASHINGTON and his FAMILY, from SCHUSSELE'S GREAT PAINTING—all engraved by the SARTAINS. Apply to R. H. CURRAN, Rochester, N. Y., corner of Main and Sclo-sts.

$125 A MONTH!—AGENTS WANTED everywhere to introduce the improved SHAW & CLARK $20 FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, the ONLY low price machine in the country which is LICENSED by Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. ALL other machines now sold for less than forty dollars each are INFRINGEMENTS, and the seller and user are LIABLE TO FINE AND IMPRISONMENT. Salary and expenses, or large commission, allowed. Illustrated circulars sent FREE. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

Employment.

EMPLOYMENT AT YOUR OWN HOMES.—Thousands can realize $100 weekly. No utensils required except those found in every household; profits 100 per cent; demand staple as flour. It is the greatest discovery of the age. Full particulars sent on receipt of two stamps for return postage. Address C. MUNRO BROWN, No. 74 Bleecker-st., New-York.

To Business Men and Others.

THE STEAM STONE-CUTTER COMPANY will lease their Machines at fifty cents per day for the labor saved.

They will do the work of thirty men.

Descriptive Pamphlets sent free.

Communications relating to the Machine should be addressed to the Company at Rutland, Vt.

Instruction.

NORMAL CLASS in LIGHT and VOCAL GYMNASTICS, No. 59 West Fourteenth-st., New-York, opens July 6, 1865.—Mr. E. S. HOLT (late instructor at Dr. Dio Lewis's Normal Institute) and Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB, Conductors. Vocal Culture by Prof. C. P. BRONSON. Lectures by Dr. LEWIS and eminent Anatomists of New-York. Rare advantages for Teachers and Invalids. Send for Circular.

Professional Notices.

S. R. DIVINE, ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.—Consultations on Agriculture, Manufactures and Mining. Analyses of soils, minerals and commercial articles. OFFICE NO. 172 PEARL-ST., New-York.

Ocean Steamers.

U. S. MAIL CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP CO.—A great reduction in Steerage Fares. New arrangement, commencing MAY 1, 1865. A First-class Steamer leaves New-York on the 1st and 16th of each month, (if these dates fall on Sunday, then the Monday after.) Avoid imposition and delay by applying to D. B. ALLEN, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ via HAVANA.—The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers from New-York, commencing June 15, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. TURNER, on the 15th of each month.
VERA CRUZ, Capt. GREGORY, on the 1st of each month.

For particulars inquire of CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Agent, No. 26 Broadway.

Dry Goods.

WARD'S PATENT FRENCH PRINTED PAPER COLLARS 387 B'WAY, N.Y. & ALL GENTS FURNISHING STORES

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Certain parties are infringing on my rights by selling a common, worthless printed paper collar.

All collars made by me have my name on the collars and box also.

The paper used for my superior collars is made from linen rags, which makes them very strong in the button-holes.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED BY THE FOLLOWING AGENTS:

NEW-YORK, E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.
CHICAGO, ILL., TYLER BLOCK, LA SALLE-ST., CHAS. N. WARD.
BALTIMORE, MD., ISAAC COALE, JR. & BROTHER.
BOSTON, MASS., D. LYONS & CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y., H. CONE & CO.
CINCINNATI, OHIO, LEAVITT & BEVIS, AND OTTINGER, BLATT & CO.
CLEVELAND, OHIO, KOCH, LEVI, MAYER & CO.
OSWEGO, N. Y., KLOCK & OULD.
UTICA, N. Y., M. FIZSIMONS.
ALBANY, N. Y., FRYER & KNOWLTON.
LOUISVILLE, KY., J. VON BORVIES & CO.
WASHINGTON, D. C., WALL, STEPHENS & CO.
Manufactory, No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

FANCY CASSIMERES.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO CLOSE BUYERS who want CHOICE GOODS AT LOW FIGURES.

Our Large and Varied Stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS, has been marked to meet the market, and we are constantly adding FRESH GOODS, Laid in at Greatly Reduced Rates.

All of which we offer Very Low FOR CASH.

HALSTED & STILES, Importers and Jobbers, Nos. 52 and 54 Murray-st.

Proposals.

NOTICE to DEALERS in STATIONERY.—Sealed proposals for furnishing the State of Iowa with Stationery, as per the following schedule, will be received at the office of the Secretary of State, at Des Moines, in said State, until the 21st day of July, 1865, at noon of said day. On the said day, such proposals as shall have been received up to said hour will be opened, and the contract or contracts awarded to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, the parties contracting on the part of the State reserving the right to let the contract in parts, to different bidders, if advisable.

Proposals must be accompanied by samples of the articles to be furnished, which said articles are to be delivered at the office of the Secretary of State, at the Capital, on or before the 9th day of October next, without claims for freight, boxes, or anything extra over amount bid.

SCHEDULE.

1,000 reams Book Paper, 24x38 inches.
50 reams Legal Cap.
30 reams Commercial Note.
150 reams Flat Cap.
125 reams Letter Paper.
10 reams Packet Post (not ruled).
25 reams Enveloping Paper.
5 reams Enveloping Paper (Manila).
60 reams Pamphlet Covers.
15,000 5-inch Envelopes.
40,000 6-inch Envelopes.
25,000 8-inch Envelopes.
20,000 8½-inch Envelopes.
15,000 9-inch Envelopes.
20 dozen Inkstands (common).
15 dozen Gold Pens (silver cases).
15 dozen Letter Pads.
6 dozen Erasing Knives.
15 dozen Cushing's Manual.
15 dozen Maps of Iowa.
6 dozen quart bottles Arnold's Writing Fluid.
3 dozen Carmine Ink.
2 dozen bottles Mucilage.
2 dozen Mucilage Bottles, with Brushes.
2 dozen Mucilage Brushes.
1 dozen spools Red Tape, ½-inch.
4 dozen bolts Silk Ribbon, ½-inch.
25 dozen Rubber Erasers.
10 dozen Rubber Bands.
1 gross Blotting Boards.
25 gross Steel Pens.
8 gross Penholders.
50 boxes Paper Seals.
15 boxes Eyelets, assorted sizes.
8 Eyelet Machines, large size.
4 dozen Patent Paper Fasteners.
50 pounds Flax Twine.
2 dozen Rulers.
35 boxes Candles.

JNO. A. ELLIOTT, Auditor of State.
Des Moines, Iowa, April 10, 1865.

Miscellaneous.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH, and CORN-STARCH, for PUDDINGS, &c., *are Perfectly Pure.* THEY HAVE THE NATURAL GOLDEN TINGE, and not the chalk-white of the common starches (produced by bleaching.

AMERICAN ROOFING COMPANY. GREEN'S PATENT.

This Company is now prepared to furnish one of the best articles of ROOFING ever introduced, consisting of a STOUT MATERIAL made WATER-PROOF by a COMPOUND of INDIA RUBBER, hardened by a coat of METALLIC PAINT, prepared expressly.

The WHOLE FABRIC has been thoroughly tested, is WATER-PROOF, and unaffected by changes of weather.

It rolls up and unrolls like a piece of Oil Cloth.

It is designed for covering RAILWAY CARS, STEAMBOATS, DWELLINGS, BARNS and SHEDS. It can be laid down by any sensible working man.

It is cheaper than any known roofing of equal durability.

It can be seen in use and samples had by applying at the Office of the Company, No. 94 WALL-ST. HENRY SMITH, Agent.

ECONOMICAL HOUSEKEEPERS USE

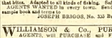
PYLE'S SALERATUS. | PYLE'S O. K. SOAP.
PYLE'S CREAM TARTAR. | PYLE'S BLUING POWDER.

Sold by best Grocers everywhere.

JAMES PYLE, Manufacturer, No. 350 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—Small Cylinder, 47x33, Super-Royal, Drum Cylinder, Card, Job and Hand Presses, Paper and Card Cutters, Standing Presses, Molds, Inking Machines, Chases, Composing Sticks, Tweezers, Bodkins, &c. Lot of second-hand cases at 25 to 50 cts.; Eagle, California and other Cabinets; Cases, Stands and Furniture; Superior Wood Type, engraving and wood work of every description for Printers, Engravers and Bookbinders, manufactured and for sale by VANDERBURGH, WELLS & CO., No. 110 Fulton-st., and Nos. 16 and 18 Dutch-st., N. Y.

N. B. Consignments of new and good second-hand Printing materials of every kind respectfully solicited. Advances and valuations made.



NEW PATENT SNAP and CATCH-EM FISH-HOOKS—Takes every fish that bites. Adapted to all kinds of fishing. Safe for boys. AGENTS WANTED in every town. Send 25 cents for sample book and terms to JOSEPH BRIGGS, No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

WILLIAMSON & Co., PURCHASING AGENTS, will PURCHASE and FORWARD all goods, great or small, to be found in New-York or vicinity, at the lowest possible rates. Any information regarding prices, etc., promptly and cheerfully given. Address Box No. 5,436 New-York Post-Office.

WILLIAM HILTON & CO., WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 167 Congress-st., Boston. Cash advances made on consignments.

20,000 ROUND STRAWBERRY BOXES, good made and substantial, at $40 per 1,000. Will send samples crated at $4 75 per 100. At C. VAN DER BRUGH'S, No. 83 Main-st., Rochester, N. Y.

Financial.

NEW-YORK SILVER MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $1,500,000.
SHARES, $100 EACH.
7,000 SHARES IN THE TREASURY.
TWO THOUSAND SHARES
to be sold for working capital.
PRICE, $35 PER SHARE,
until the first day of June; thereafter the advance will be to
$40 PER SHARE,
AND JULY 1ST TO
$45 PER SHARE.

Full paid and no individual liability. We have one of the richest mines in NEVADA.

The Company is organized under the New-York General Law, with a good Board of Trustees of business men.

OUR MACHINERY IS ENGAGED,

and will soon be upon the ground. We believe that we offer one of the best opportunities for investment where capital will be safe and profits large.

We expect this stock will be at par within a year, and making dividends of from 3 to 5 per cent per month in GOLD. We refer to the officers of the Company—to R. W. R. FREEMAN, esq., Cashier of the Atlantic Bank, No. 142 Broadway, or HERMAN CAMP, esq., No. 25 Nassau-st.

THOMAS SPROUL, President.
S. R. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.
OFFICE: No. 80 BROADWAY, over the AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK.

Financial.

FREE MISSOURI.

THE MISSOURI LAND COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.

OFFICE, NO. 12 NORTH FIFTH-ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

DIRECTORS:

E. W. FOX, of Pratt & Fox.
W. H. MAURICE, late Collector St. Louis Co.
MADISON MILLER, Fund Commissioner Pacific R. R.
WM. H. BENTON, late Pomeroy & Benton.
CHAS. H. HOWLAND, State Senator.

CHAS. H. HOWLAND, President.
W. H. MAURICE, Vice-President.
MADISON MILLER, Land Commissioner.
FELIX COSTE, Treasurer.

PURCHASE AND SELL REAL ESTATE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Attend to PAYMENT OF TAXES for Non-Residents, and the Development or Sale of Mineral Lands.

Have extra facilities for placing capital seeking investment in Western Lands.

Will loan moneys on productive real estate security, in city or country, as may be desired.

EMIGRANTS SEEKING HOMES, or AGENTS OF COLONIES desiring to locate large bodies of lands, will find it to their advantage to apply to this Company.

All communications promptly answered without charge.

HOWES & MACY,

(Formerly Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS, 30 Wall St. N.Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Persons Opening Accounts may Deposit and Draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed Interest on their daily balance at four per cent.

Collections made upon any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

LAWRENCE, BALDWIN & CO. NO. 70 WALL-ST., N. Y. BANKERS AND BROKERS. Dealers in all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. SPECIAL AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE NEW 7-30 LOAN. PETROLEUM, and all other STOCKS, BONDS, &c., BOUGHT and SOLD on COMMISSION.

DEWITT C. LAWRENCE, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
SIMEON BALDWIN, jr., Member N. Y. Petroleum and N. Y. Mining Board.
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, Late Cyrus J. Lawrence & H. Falls.
WM. A. HALSTED.

New-York, May 1, 1865.

LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS, have removed from No. 22 William-st. to Nos. 94 BROADWAY, and 6 WALL-ST.

Orders for the purchase and sale of GOVERNMENT and other securities executed on the usual terms.

Bank and Individual accounts received, and interest allowed upon current balances, which may be checked for at sight or after ten days notice.

THE KNICKERBOCKER AND NEVADA SILVER MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK..........$2,000,000,
DIVIDED INTO 20,000 SHARES OF $100 EACH.
(STOCK UNASSESSIBLE.)

LOCATION OF MINES.

REESE RIVER OR "TOIYABE" MOUNTAIN RANGE, "UNION" DISTRICT, NYE COUNTY, STATE OF NEVADA.

Office of the Company, Mining Bureau, corner of Nassau and Cedar-sts., opp. P. O., New-York City.

OFFICERS:

NATHAN H. LANGWORTHY..........PRESIDENT.
GEORGE H. TAYLOR..........VICE-PRESIDENT.
HENRY R. SHOTWELL..........TREASURER.
FRANK FULLER..........SECRETARY.
RALPH C. LANGWORTHY..........SUPT. IN NEVADA.

TRUSTEES:

GEORGE J. COOK, Elmira, New-York.
DANIEL A. LANGWORTHY, No. 658 Sixth-ave., N. Y.
C. D. WALLACE, Gramercy Park Hotel, New-York.
FRANK FULLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.
HENRY R. SHOTWELL, Rahway, New-Jersey.
GEORGE H. TAYLOR, No. 67 W. Thirty-eighth-st., N. Y.
NATHAN H. LANGWORTHY, Westerly, R. I.

This Company was organized March, 1865, under the General Incorporation Act of the State of New-York, with a full paid capital of $2,000,000, for the purpose of carrying on the business of silver mining.

The mines of this Company, designated as the "Phœnix," the "Lockwood," and the "Olive" mines, are situated 2½ miles south-east of Ione, the County Seat of Nye County, State of Nevada, and near the center of the section known as the "Union Mining District." This district lies in the center of the "Toiyabe" range, and near the headwaters of the "Reese River."

These mines measure in all thirty-two hundred feet in length, and are from five to twenty-five feet in width upon the surface. The ore assays upon the surface from $150 to $3,250 per ton. All mines increase in width as descended into, and almost invariably improve in quality. The reader must recollect that mines pay well whose yield is but $40 per ton.

These mines lie on the side of the mountain, and rest upon the edge of a perpetual stream of water, which affords an excellent mill site. Wooded land is abundant in that locality, and can be had at Government prices. The stockholders are not speculators, but practical business men, and the working forces will be conducted by men of tried integrity, of unusual tact and skill, and of indomitable energy. The President, who is a brother of the Rev. Isaac P. Langworthy, Corresponding Secretary of the American Congregational Union, expects to reach the mines, with the needed machinery, by the last of June, 1865. The Superintendent, who is their nephew, sailed on the 3d of April, and will probably report from the "Lockwood," "Olive," and "Phœnix" by the 10th of May next. Those best qualified to judge from personal knowledge of mining, and of these mines, fully believe that they will pay MONTHLY dividends of from TWO to FIVE PER CENT in coin, and that dividends may commence by November, 1865, or at the furthest, by January, 1866. The Trustees fully and heartily pledge their best endeavors to make all investments in this stock quickly and satisfactorily remunerative. To complete the working capital, $200,000 of this stock is now offered for sale at fifty cents on a dollar. The money received from sales of stock is all applied to the erection of machinery and the development of the mines, not a dollar of it being paid to the owners of the property, who ask only the use of the capital to render it productive.

At the office of the Company, No. 25 Cedar-st., specimens of the rich silver-bearing quartz may be seen, and descriptive pamphlets, with maps of the mines and the surrounding country, can be had. Persons desiring to invest in a perfectly safe enterprise, which promises an ample return, are invited to call.

All inquiries will be satisfactorily and cheerfully answered at the office, and all inquiries by mail, or orders for stock, may be addressed to Hon. FRANK FULLER, Secretary of the Company.

NEW-YORK CITY, April 14, 1865.

Removals.

THE AMERICAN BELL COMPANY HAVE REMOVED TO No. 32 LIBERTY-ST., below Nassau-st., New-York.

EMBLEMATIC SIGNS.—S. T. BAILEY has removed from No. 5 Chatham-square to No. 14 Division-st., four doors from his old establishment, corner Bowery. Manufactures Block Letters, Watches, Mortars, Eagles, Guns, Meerschaum Pipes, Hats, Keys, Pens, Balls, Liberty Caps, &c.; Window Shades, Back Grounds, &c., &c.

Watches and Jewelry.

GREAT CLOSING SALE!

$650,000 WORTH OF WATCHES, CHAINS and FINE JEWELRY! All to be sold for ONE DOLLAR each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for until you know what you are to get. Send 20 cents for a certificate, which will inform you what you can have for $1. Then it is at your option to send the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, or any set of jewelry on our list for one dollar, and in no case can they get less than a dollar's worth, as there are no blanks. Six certificates will be sent for $1, Thirteen for $2, Thirty-five for $5, One hundred for $12. Great inducements offered those who act as Agents. Catalogues containing full list and particulars mailed free. Address

JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION, No. 233 River-st., Troy, N. Y.
Post-Office Drawer, No. 12.

$1. GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES! $1.

FINE SILVER WARE; ELEGANT VEST, CURB, NECK, FOB AND CHATELAINE CHAINS; PATENT HINGE AND OVAL BAND BRACELETS; UNIQUE SETS OF LADIES' JEWELRY, LOCKETS, CHARMS, HEAVY SEAL RINGS, BRONZE STATUETTES, Magic Brooches; Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Pearls and Opals set in Pins, Rings, Charms, &c.; English Silver Cruet Stands; Butter Coolers; Dinner and Tea Services; Pianos, Sewing-Machines, &c., &c., valued at

ONE MILLION DOLLARS,

WILL BE SOLD AT

ONE DOLLAR EACH ARTICLE,

Without selection, and no article to be paid for unless perfectly satisfactory.

CATALOGUE

OF RICH AND VALUABLE ARTICLES AT ONE DOLLAR EACH.

100 Fine Gold Chronometer Watches, each	$200
100 Fine Gold English Lever Watches	150
200 Ladies' Gold Enameled Bijou Watches, (Jeweled Levers)	150
500 Solid Silver Hunting English Patent Lever Watches	$40 to 80
3,000 Rich Vest Chains, Drop Ends	12 to 75
3,000 Heavy Guard and Neck Chains	12 to 60
3,000 Patent Hinge Bracelets, each	10 to 30
3,000 Unique Chatelaine Chains with Pins	10 to 25
6,000 Emerald, Pearl and Opal Brooches	10 to 30
6,000 Emerald, Pearl and Opal Ear Drops	10 to 30
7,000 California Diamond Pins, with Chains	10 to 30
6,000 Full Sets of Ladies' Jewelry	8 to 20
50 Silver Dinner Sets	100 to 150
75 Silver Tea Sets	100 to 150
3,000 English Silver Cruet Stands	20 to 30
3,000 Silver Fruit Urns	15 to 30
2,000 Silver Butter Coolers	20 to 30
1,000 Silver Ice Pitchers	50 to 75
5,000 Silver Goblets, Gold Lined	15 to 20
10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Pencil Cases	4 to 8
5,000 Dozen Silver Tea Spoons	15 to 20
5,000 Dozen Silver Dessert Spoons	20 to 30
5,000 Large Size Magic-Spring Lockets	10 to 20
20 First Class Sewing Machines	40 to 80

Gold Fob Keys, Thimbles, Tooth Picks, Sets of Solitaire Sleeve Buttons and Studs, Stone Set, Large Seal, Signet, Chained and Plain Rings, &c., &c.

All of the above extensive stock of fine Watches, rich jewelry, silver-ware, &c., is offered by the New-York Jewelers' Manufacturing Association, without exception, at

ONE DOLLAR EACH.

This Association, (favorably noticed by all the principal Journals throughout the country since its organization in 1855,) consisting of a combination of the largest manufacturers of Jewelry in New-York, have appointed a Board of Directors to supervise the proper distribution and sale of their whole Stock of RICH and COSTLY WARES, without reserve,

EMINENTLY APPROPRIATE FOR FAMILY USE OR PRESENTS,

which will be disposed of on the following Liberal Terms: 1,000,000 CERTIFICATES, bearing upon their face the names of the articles as above enumerated, are each inclosed in plain envelopes, and sealed, undistinguishable one from another, mixed and placed in a repository, without choice, from which they are DRAWN AS ORDERED. The sealed envelopes containing certificates marked with the name of the article, descriptions, and marked price. It entitles the holder to, will be sent by mail to any address at 25 cents each; on receipt of the certificates the purchaser ascertains the *exact article* he is ENTITLED TO, which he can obtain upon the return of the certificate and $1 to the office of the Association. When certificates call for articles too large to be sent by mail, the full express charges must be forwarded, together with cost of boxing, &c.

SINGLE CERTIFICATES, 25 CENTS EACH.

One certificate may obtain you a *Gold Watch, Service of Silver Plate*, or any other valuable article.

THERE WILL BE NO BLANKS.

PACKAGES OF CERTIFICATES

will be sold to CLUBS, SCHOOLS, AGENTS, &c., at the following rates.

One Certificate, sent to any address by mail, on receipt of	$0 25
5 Certificates	1 00
11 Certificates	2 00
30 Certificates (with premium)	5 00
65 Certificates (with premium)	10 00
100 Certificates (with premium)	15 00

Perfect satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Goods not pleasing the tastes or fancy of our customers will be exchanged free of cost.

Agents and others will be allowed 10 cents on each certificate ordered by them, providing not less than five are ordered at a time. Agents will collect 25 cents for each certificate and remit 15 cents each to us.

Large orders for packages of Certificates or Articles from *Schools, Clubs, the Army, &c.*, should be sent per Express. Drafts payable to our order, or "*Post Office Money Orders*," should be procured. Agents wanted everywhere. All orders must be addressed as follows:

ALFRED KEIGHTELY,
President Board of Directors.
OFFICE, CORNER NASSAU AND ANN-STS., NEW-YORK.

To Farmers and Others.

MALLORY & SANFORD FLAX-BRAKES, for Straight or Tangled Straw.—Take up about 5 feet square; weigh 800 lbs.; will break 2,500 lbs. straw per day; a man and boy do the work. It is ready to run by attaching a belt to the wheel; requires 1 to 2-horse power. They have obtained the First Prize wherever exhibited. It is just what Farmers want. Send for a pamphlet, which will be sent free of charge. JOHN W. QUINCY, Treasurer, No. 98 William-st., New-York.

PROF. JOHNSON'S FERTILIZER, the greatest discovery since America was discovered; more than doubling their crops and vegetables. Thirty to sixty days earlier, and very much larger and better. Wants to open a depot here. Address, with post-stamp for circular, J. T. JOHNSON, South Corinth, Saratoga County, N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FARMING LANDS IN THE WHOLE WEST, ARE THOSE OF NORTHERN MISSOURI.—Rebels are moving away and are selling for whatever they can get. An extensive immigration from the Northern States and from Europe already begun, will soon occupy that part of the State and develop its immense natural wealth. Free and full information given on application to ELI THAYER, No. 1 Park Place, New-York.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS.—LARGE and THRIVING SETTLEMENT of VINELAND, RICH SOIL, good crops of WHEAT, CORN, PEACHES, &c., to be SEEN. Only 34 miles from Philadelphia—DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE—20 acre tracts at from $25 to $35 per acre, payable within four years. Good schools and society. Hundreds are settling, and crops can be seen growing. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, P. M., Vineland, Cumberland County, New-Jersey.

Report of Solon Robinson and Vinel and Rural sent free.

From Report of Solon Robinson, Ag. Ed. Tribune:

"*It is one of the most extensive fertile Tracts, in an almost level position, and suitable condition for pleasant farming, that we know of this side of the Western Prairies.*"

Petroleum.

OIL! OIL!—I will SELL at my Refinery the best quality refined PETROLEUM OIL, and ship to merchants at twenty-eight ($28) dollars a barrel, cash. Barrel gauged by United States inspectors, and each to hold 40 gallons of oil. J. F. SMITH, Oil City, Pa.

Medical.

A CARD.

EDITOR OF FRANK LESLIE'S.

DEAR SIR: With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper, that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free), a recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple VEGETABLE BALM, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of luxuriant hair, whiskers or a mustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail, without charge.

Respectfully yours, THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, No. 831 Broadway, New-York.

THE GREAT NEW-ENGLAND REMEDY.

DR. J. W. POLAND'S

WHITE PINE COMPOUND

has been proved in thousands of cases throughout the New-England States to be the very best medicine for Throat and Pulmonary affections, and all Kidney complaints.

This Compound cures Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Diphtheria, Hooping-cough, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections generally. It is a remarkable remedy for Kidney complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys, Gravel, Hydrocele, etc., etc., etc.

For Piles and Scurvy it will be found an invaluable remedy.

In most cases one bottle is sufficient to effect a cure. Give it a trial.

BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK, Chicago, Ill., Agents for North-Western States.
JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati, Ohio, Agent for South-Western States.

Sold by all Druggists.

Medical.

A CHARMING TOILET ARTICLE.

MME. LEWENBERG'S PASTILLES DE FLORENCE AND PASTILLES DE LA ROSE.

Ladies traveling during the Summer months, desirous of keeping their complexion clear and fair without injury to the skin, should use Mme. Lewenberg's celebrated "Pastilles de Florence." Thousands of ladies, having used them for the last six years, attest their undeniable merits in removing Tan, Redness, Pimples, etc., as also their virtue as a preventive of Erysipelas. For sale by Druggists, and wholesale by E. A. LOVEJOY, Nos. 91 and 93 Fulton-st., N. Y.

CANCERS CURED.—Cancers and Tumors of all descriptions removed and cured without pain or the use of the knife. Pamphlets describing treatment sent free of charge by addressing Drs. BABCOCK & SON, No. 27 Bond-st., New-York City.

CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores GRAY HAIR to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, keeps the head clean, cool, and healthy, and will not stain the skin, nor soil the whitest fabric. THE BEST HAIR DRESSING EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. IT IS RECOMMENDED and USED by the FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY. Sold at the Drug Stores, and at my Office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York. Price $1 per bottle; $6 per half dozen. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

DR. TALBOT'S CONCENTRATED MEDICAL PINEAPPLE CIDER IS A PREVENTIVE OF SICKNESS.

The experience that Dr. Talbot has had for the last 20 years convinces him that it is time the public had an article offered that will prevent sickness. The article offered is Dr. Talbot's MEDICATED PINEAPPLE CIDER, designed for all classes, OLD AND YOUNG. It is not new to the Doctor, but it is entirely new to the public. One quart bottle will last a well person a year. This is rather a new mode of doctoring; nevertheless it will SAVE MILLIONS from being sick. Is it not better to pay three dollars a year to keep from being sick, than to pay ten or twenty dollars in doctor's bills, and as much more for the loss of time and the inconvenience of being sick?

To prevent sickness, use as follows:

Add one teaspoonful of Medicated Pineapple Cider to a tumbler of cold water, and drink the first thing after you rise in the morning, and the same before you retire at night.

It will increase the strength, and give VIGOR and ACTION to the system.

A celebrated New-York merchant, who has made a thorough trial of the Pineapple Cider, assures Dr. Talbot that he has gained ten pounds of flesh in one month, at the first trial. He continues its use as above directed, and finds it very beneficial; says it has proved an entire PREVENTIVE TO SICKNESS in his case. Also, another well-known gentleman in New-York has used the Medicated Cider constantly for ten years, and has not been sick one day during that time.

THIS WONDERFUL PREPARATION will increase the strength, give vigor and action to the system, and regulate digestion. When taken internally, for pains of all kinds—Bilious Colic, Diarrhea, Diseases of the Throat, Pains in the Chest, Hoarseness, Coughs, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Pains, Dyspepsia, Acidity of the Stomach, etc., etc., its soothing and quieting effect on the system is most astonishing.

Dr. Wilcox, an eminent physician, employed it with great success in treating Fevers, Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, Loss of Appetite, Weakness, Palpitation of the Heart, Chronic Diarrhea, Colic Dysentery, and Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels. It is also particularly recommended by physicians to delicate females, and as an excellent remedy for Enfeebled Digestion, Want of Appetite, Scrofula, Nephritic Affections, Rheumatism, etc., etc. It never fails to relieve Nervous Tremor, Wakefulness, Disturbed Sleep, etc. American ladies have used this article with great success to heighten their color and beauty.

It imparts cheerfulness to the disposition, and brilliancy to the complexion.

To travelers, especially, it is of inestimable value, and should be provided as a medicine for every journey in which the water is likely to vary in quality and tendency.

Persons residing in any part of the country may adopt it with the utmost confidence as a timely, efficacious restorative.

PRICES:

TEN DOLLARS PER ONE GALLON.
THREE DOLLARS PER BOTTLE, (FULL QUART.)
TWO DOLLARS PER BOTTLE, (FULL PINT.)
ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE, (FULL HALF-PINT.)

One quart bottle, two pint bottles, or four half-pint bottles sent free by express on receipt of price. For sale everywhere. One ounce sample bottle mailed free on receipt of 30 cents postage.

B. T. BABBITT, Sole Agent, Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 and 74 Washington-st., New-York.

Having donated $1,000 worth of my "N. Y. C." Soap to a former Fair at Chicago, I have now donated 6,000 sample-bottles of the Pine Apple Cider to be sold at the Soldier's Fair to be held at Chicago, May 30, 1865. Value of the above $1,000.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. BARBER'S ITCH—This foul and unsightly disorder of the face is speedily and permanently eradicated by a few applications of this Ointment and the Pills, by purifying the blood, assist the operation. Many cases abandoned by physicians have been cured by these medicines. In measles, small-pox, scald-head, itch, ringworm and all cutaneous diseases the effect of these remedies is swift and sure.

ITCH. ITCH. Scratch. Scratch.—WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch in 48 hours—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents; by sending 60 cents to Weeks & Potter, Boston, Mass., will be forwarded free by mail. For sale by all Druggists.

LADIES—TRY MME. DEMOREST'S EXQUISITE TOILET PREPARATIONS, Lily Bloom and Roseate Bloom, for the Complexion; Curling Cream for the Hair, and Everlasting Perfume Packets. 50 cents each, sent post free. Sold by all druggists. Emporium of Fashions, No. 473 Broadway, N. Y.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT is the great constitutional remedy. It heals old sores, purifies the blood, instills within the system renewed health, and resolves and exterminates all chronic and constitutional diseases. It will effectually eradicate from the system all scrofulous and cancerous affections, tumors, nodes, ulcers, cankers, rash, tetters, rickets, fever sores, salt rheum diseases, and all other diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. RADWAY & Co., No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York. Sold by druggists.

THE BRAZILIAN HAIR CURLER—One application warranted to curl the most straight, stubborn hair into wavy ringlets, or heavy and massive curls. Sent postpaid, on receipt of $1. Address S. S. CHASE, Cohoes, N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New-York.

YOU cannot have a healthy constitution while your blood is impure.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system of impurities, and stimulates the vital organs to a vigorous and healthy action, expelling disease and restoring the health.

LIFE SYRUP rapidly cures disease which are caused by impure blood. Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Old Sores, Ulcers, Blotches, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Syphilis, and all foul diseases, Disease of the Heart, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Ulceration of Bones of the Nose, Scalp and Face.

Use CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP and you will be surprised at its rapidity in removing these diseases. It leaves the blood pure, the complexion clear, and the system free from disease.

Sold by all Druggists.

MORGAN & ALLEN, Wholesale Druggists, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

$1. WHISKERS. $1. For One Dollar I will send, sealed and postpaid, the "GRECIAN COMPOUND," highly perfumed, which I warrant to force a heavy growth of hair upon the smoothest face in five weeks, or upon bald heads in eight weeks, without stain or injury to the skin. Entire satisfaction given, or money refunded. Descriptive Circulars mailed free. Address E. L. SANFORD, Lansingburg, N. Y.

Musical Instruments.

A PRICE-LIST has been prepared expressly with a view of supplying customers at a distance with MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of every description at the lowest N. Y. prices. Goods can be sent through the different express companies, at a small cost, to almost every door. Send stamp for price-list. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

BEST quality INSTRUMENTS, warranted. All the fashionable MUSIC of the day. All kinds of MUSICAL MERCHANDISE. Can be obtained by sending to DODWORTH'S, No. 6 Astor-place, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS—Manufacturers of Grand, Square, and Upright PIANOS have removed their Warerooms to their new Marble building, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union Square and Irving Place, New-York.

Real Estate for Sale.

KANSAS LANDS FOR SALE.—The best lands in the West. A good market for everything raised. Coal, Salt and Oil are found in different parts of the State. Schools and churches are established in most of the sections where my lands lie. Address T. H. WALKER, Fifth-ave. Hotel, New-York.